

**Second Conference of Indian Universities,
DELHI.**

30th & 31st October & 1st November 1929.

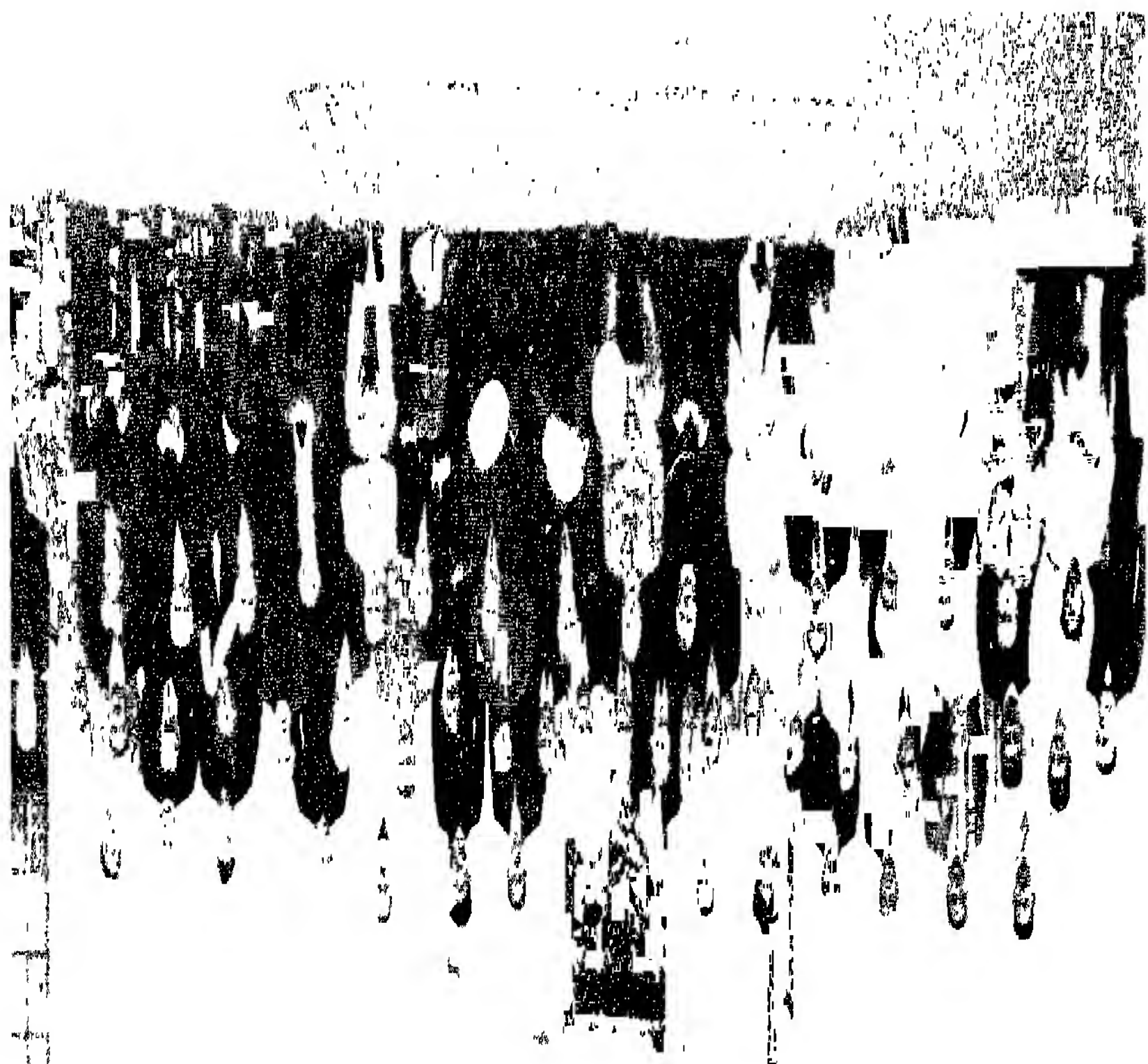
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By

The Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

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SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

FOREWORD.

This publication contains a report of the proceedings of the Second Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi on the 30th and 31st October and the 1st November, 1929, opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., F.A.S.B., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Punjab and the Chairman of the Inter-University Board for the year, presided over the Conference. The First Conference of Indian Universities, at which the Inter-University Board was inaugurated, was held at Simla in the summer of 1924, at the invitation of the Government of India and its proceedings were published by the Central Publication Branch of the Government at Calcutta.

Pending the publication of the full proceedings, the resolutions passed at the Conference have already been circulated to the Universities and the authorities concerned. They are also collected here separately in Appendix B. with references to the pages concerned in the report.

Besides reports of the resolutions passed, this contains an account of three special discussions held under the auspices of the Conference.

An interesting feature of the Conference was an exhibition of the Urdu Publications of the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan, which is making the unique experiment in India of imparting higher education through a modern Indian language. An account of the exhibition by the Curator, who was in charge is also given in Appendix A.

Cawnpore :
15th Oct. 1930.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

DETAILED PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE HELD AT DELHI.

(Place of meeting: Assembly Hall, Delhi University Buildings.)

- 11—11.30 A.M. : Opening of the Conference by His Excellency the Viceroy.
- 11.45—12 Noon : Election of Committees.
- 12—1.30 P.M. : Committee meetings.
- (Committee A will meet in the Hall; Committee B in the reception room in front and Committee C in the Vice-Chancellor's room.)
- 1.30—2.30 P.M. : Luncheon Party to the Conference, By Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar, LL. D., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.
- (Lunch will be served in a separate Shamiana on the grounds. Special arrangements will be made for orthodox Hindus).
- 2.30—3.30 P.M. : Committee meetings.
- 3.30—4.30 P.M. : Paper by Sir Philip Hartog, LL. D. on "The Paucity of Books possessed by Indian Students", followed by discussion.
- (Group photograph of members).

Thursday, 31st October.

- 11 A.M.—1.30 P.M. : Conference.
- 1.30—2.30 P.M. : Luncheon Party to the Conference, by Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.
- (Lunch arrangements as on the first day).
- 2.30—3.30 P.M. : Conference.
- 3.30—4.30 P.M. : Discussion on "Universities and the Services" to be opened by Prof. E. A. Horne, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University.
- : Evening party to the Conference by Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

Friday, 1st November.

11. A.M.—1 30 P.M. : Conference.
- 1.30—2.30 P.M. : Luncheon Party to the Conference by Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member, Executive Council, Hyderabad-Deccan.
- (Lunch arrangements as on the first two days.)

2.30—3.30 P.M. : Conference.

3.30—4.30 P.M. : Discussion on "Is the present system of University education suitable to India?" to be opened by Principal A.B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University.

Evening party to the Conference by Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, B.A., LL.B. Treasurer, Delhi University.

Agenda for the Second Conference of Indian Universities held in Delhi.

Subjects for Discussion :

A.

- I. The relation of Universities to Intermediate and pre-University Education; the work of Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education. (Calcutta and Lucknow.)
- II. Universities and the Problem of Unemployment. (Calcutta.)
- III. Wastage in University Education. (Delhi and Lucknow.)
- IV. Universities and the Services. (Delhi.)
(This subject will not be referred to any Committee, in view of the provision for its separate discussion arranged in the proceedings.)
- V. To consider whether the present system of university education is suited to the requirements of modern India. (Madras.)
(This subject also will not be referred to any Committee, in view of the provision for its separate discussion arranged in the proceedings.)
- VI. Equivalence of the Degrees and Diplomas of Indian Universities and their recognition in the United Kingdom. (Delhi, Andhra, Lucknow, Dacca, Calcutta and Madras.)
- VII. The present position of medical degrees of Indian Universities. (Bombay, Madras and Andhra.)
Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A. will move, on behalf of the University of Bombay, 'That this Conference is of opinion that the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards, contemplated by the Government of India, is not in consonance with the best interests of medical education in India; that this Conference emphatically disapproves of such an appointment and recommends that an All-India Medical Council, having representatives of medical faculties of all the Indian Universities on it, be immediately created for the purpose. Pending the creation of such a Council this Conference suggests that an All-India Medical Board, having on it representatives of the Medical faculties of all Indian Universities, be formed to perform the functions of the proposed Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards.'
- VIII. Co-operation with the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire and the representation of India at the sessions of the Universities' Bureau. (Madras).

B.

- IX. Physical welfare and Military Training of University students. (Madras and Dacca.)
- X. Value to be attached to class-work in University examinations (Delhi.)
- XI. Higher Education for Women in Indian Universities. (Madras.)
- XII. Universities and Adult Education. (Delhi and Lucknow.)
- XIII. The advisability of extending the course for the Bachelor degrees (pass) in Arts, Science and Commerce to three years. (Lucknow).
- XIV. General knowledge papers in University course. (Calcutta, and Lucknow).
- XV. Intelligence tests in Universities. (Calcutta and Lucknow.)

C.

- XVI. The formation of an All-India Advisory Board for Scientific Research to consider the following :—

- (a) The possibilities of co-operation in research work by different Universities ;
- (b) The possibilities of specialization in different Universities ;
- (c) The supply of information as to where literature on subjects for research can be found in India ;
- (d) The helping of research workers in Universities and other educational institutions.

(Lucknow, Madras, Calcutta, Dacca and Andhra).

The University of Bombay wishes that the proposal of the Government of India, to constitute a Central Medical Research Institute, should be considered in connection with this item. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P., will move the following resolutions on behalf of the University of Bombay :

“ This Conference regrets that before coming to a decision on the report submitted by the Committee, appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Sir Walter Fletcher, M.D., F.R.S., to advise on the establishment of a Central Medical Research Institute for India, including the location of such an Institute, its structure and functions, its relationship with other organisations devoted to Medical Research and the constitution of and recruitment to the agency employed by the Central Government for the conduct of such research, the Government of India should not have circulated the report among the Universities and Scientific bodies in the country for their consideration and opinion.

This Conference is of opinion—

- (1) That Scientific research, including medical research, should be co-ordinated with University work ;

- (II) that the Central Medical Research Institute should be located in a University centre ;
- (III) that all appointments in any Research Department should be made by a Selection Board and that no appointment in a research department should be reserved for Officers of any Service which is not principally connected with research or University education."

For the opinion of the Bombay University see Notes.

(Principal H. L. O. Garret, M.A., I.E.S., Government College, Lahore, wishes that the scope of the subject should be enlarged, so as to include the consideration of Arts subjects also, particularly Historical Research).

- XVII. University training in methods of research. (Calcutta).
- XVIII. The desirability and possibility of having a Central Bureau of the Universities in India, or a Bureau of Indian Libraries for mutual help in the circulation and exchange of books and magazines for purposes of research and for the supply of information regarding available literature in special subjects. (Madras, Calcutta and Dacca).
- XIX. Inter-University arrangements for Post-graduate and Research students including the question of reciprocal recognition of courses for Post-graduate degrees, co-operation for Post-graduate courses etc. (Calcutta).
- XX. Further subjects of research and development in Indian Universities. (Madras.)
- XXI. Review of the work of the Inter-University Board during 1924-1929. (Lucknow).
- XXII. Venue of the next Conference of Indian Universities.
- XXIII. Any other business.
- (Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Esqr., M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., of the Calcutta University wishes that the Conference should consider the relation between Government and the Universities and the conditions of state-aid.)

Sanatana Dharma College,
Cawnpore, 25th October, 1929. }

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary, Inter-University
Board, India.

NOTES.

Item I:

The following resolutions were passed at the annual meeting of the Board held in February, 1926 :

“ That attention be drawn to the divergence of views and practice and to the fact that the Intermediate Colleges of the type contemplated by the Sadler Commission did not seem to have realized the hopes formed of them.”

“ That the Board is of the opinion that the real solution of the problem which has given rise to the question of separation of Intermediate classes from University work lies in the raising of the standards in the High Schools.”

Item II:

A recent enquiry by the Inter-University Board regarding the attempts made by the Universities to solve the question of unemployment elicited the following replies :

Bombay : The University has not taken any action in the matter.

Lucknow : The question of unemployment has not been considered by this University.

Panjab : The University is considering the desirability, or otherwise, of introducing vocational training at the Matriculation and Intermediate stages. The decision on this question is likely to take another year.

Aligarh : This University has created an EMPLOYMENT BUREAU which is run under the charge of a lecturer in the University. The Employment Bureau furnishes information to the students about the rules and regulations of the Imperial, Provincial, Subordinate and Lower Services in India. It also guides the students who intend to go to foreign countries for Education. It also helps the students by notifying to them the vacancies in the papers.

The Bureau has prepared for the benefit of students, charts based on the rules and regulations prescribed for these services.

The University has also made arrangements for coaching students for various competitive examinations.

Calcutta : No action has been taken by this University in the matter.

Allahabad : The University as such has not taken any steps yet to deal with the unemployment problem among the educated young men of these provinces.

Delhi : This University has not so far taken any steps to deal with the unemployment problem among the educated young men of this Province.

Madras : This University has not taken any action in the matter of the unemployment problem among the educated young men.

Mysore : There is no literature available on the subject in this University.

Rangoon : The University is not aware of any unemployment problem among its graduates. It appears that graduates are absorbed by the Government services, the professions, and commerce. Nevertheless, the University is alive to the necessity of preventing the development of an unemployment problem. As far as possible, it discourages aimless drifting to an Arts degree and encourages its students to follow courses leading to professional and technical qualifications, as well as qualifications suitable for the various Government services. Since its incorporation the University has added to its Arts and Science Courses, courses in Medicine, Engineering, Forestry, Law and Education; more and more of its students are encouraged to equip themselves for the practice of the learned and technical professions.

Agra : The University of Agra came into existence only two years ago and it has not so far given any consideration to the question of unemployment among the educated young men.

Annamalai : This University was started only recently and some time should elapse before the several authorities are constituted and the question of unemployment be brought up before them for consideration.

Dacca : The Vice-Chancellor, the Provosts of Halls and the teachers of the University do all they can, to assist the students in securing suitable employment. Graduates are requested to keep the University informed of their future careers and the names of students who inform the University of their employment are included in the Annual Report of the University.

Benares : The University has not taken any definite steps regarding the unemployment problem. As a matter of fact, we have had no serious complaints from our students regarding unemployment. We are, however, contemplating the formation of an Employment Bureau.

Osmania : The Unemployment problem has not yet become so acute among educated classes in the State as to warrant the taking of any special measures to control it. The State is however trying to give an industrial bias to the education imparted in its schools e.g. vocational courses would be made compulsory in the near future for all students. The University on its part is helping in the matter by opening the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Education to provide careers for its students, and the inauguration of Faculties of Technology and Agriculture is under contemplation. A nucleus already exists of the former in the shape of the Osmania Central Technical Institute and the Mint Workshop in which literary and industrial education is being imparted side by side, which will be developed into a Faculty of the University very shortly.

Item III:

Only a small number of students who enter upon their University course emerge with a degree owing to failure and other reasons. The

following figures regarding the percentage of passes in University Examinations in India are taken from the recent Hartog Committee's Report :

PERCENTAGE OF PASSES AT I. A. AND I. Sc. EXAMINATIONS
BY PROVINCES.

Province	1912	1917	1922	1927
Madras	44	24	27	34
Bombay	69	63	51	42
Bengal	50	56	68	47
United Provinces ..	45	44	49	57
Punjab	41	54	56	44
Bihar and Orissa	46	40

PERCENTAGE OF PASSES AT B. A. AND B. Sc. EXAMINATIONS
BY PROVINCES.

Provinces	1912	1917	1922	1927
Madras	62	71	..	50
Bombay	72	57	68	56
Bengal	60	51	71	43
United Provinces ..	43	52	41	65
Punjab	35	46	43	55

Item IV :

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Bombay in March, 1925 :

" It is desirable that a University should accept the corresponding examinations conducted or accepted by other Universities in the case of students who, for reasons satisfactory to the University authority concerned seek admission to a University other than the one for admission to which they originally qualified."

There are however instances in which Universities in India have not recognised the diplomas and degrees conferred by other Universities in India even in such cases.

For an account of the steps taken with regard to the recognition of the degrees and diplomas of Indian Universities in the United Kingdom, please see the annual reports of the Inter-University Board and the review of the work of the Inter-University Board for 1924-29.

Item VII :

The Inter-University Board has passed resolutions approving of the idea of a General Medical Council for India, on which the Universities including those in Indian States, should be adequately represented. The question has taken a new turn, by the recent recommendation of the

Conference convened by the Government of India to consider the subject that a General Medical Council should not be constituted. There is also a proposal by the Government of India to give effect to the recommendation of the British Medical Council to appoint a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards.

Item VIII :

The Inter-University Board has been in close touch with the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. The Secretary of the Board revises every year the chapter on Indian Universities in the Handbook of Universities issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. The Bureau invited the Board to depute a representative to the Congress of the Universities of the Empire in 1926.

Item IX :

The following suggestions were made to the military authorities at the First Conference of Indian Universities :—

- (1) "The institution of A and B certificates in University Training Corps and the overhauling of the system of granting commissions in the University Training Corps ;
- (2) That a central information body be set up to coordinate and bring into touch the University Training Corps in various places ;
- (3) That the military authorities add to their subventions for the purpose of training camps, etc., and that the Universities should supplement these funds ;
- (4) That some effort should be made to ensure closer working between the University Corps and the battalions of the Territorial Force ;
- (5) That sapper and medical units should be encouraged ;
- (6) That Anglo-Indians should be permitted to enter the University Corps ;
- (7) That Universities should take the holding of A and B certificates into account in estimating the work of students in examinations ;
- (8) That the military authorities should hold out facilities to the University Training Corps to take part in inter-army rifle meetings and the like."

Representations have also been made to the Government of India, from time to time, for the expansion of the existing facilities for University Training Corps and for the constitution of units where they do not exist at present. A consolidated demand on behalf of the Universities of India was presented to the Secretary, Army Department, during 1928-29. The Universities of Panjab, Nagpur and Agra have introduced Military Science as an additional optional subject in University courses,

The Inter-University Board has collected information regarding the work which has been done for physical welfare in the various Indian Universities. (Vide Annual Report for 1928-29).

Item XI :

Several Universities in India have already introduced alternative courses specially suitable for women. The Benares Hindu University has courses in Music, Painting and Domestic Science for girl students. Music has also been introduced as a subject of study by the Universities of Mysore and Madras. The University of Panjab has instituted a special diploma for women students.

Item XII :

The subject was considered at the annual meeting of the Board held at Delhi in February 1926 and the opinion was expressed that tutorial classes for systematic and periodical instruction in a subject selected by a group of students was more useful than extension lectures. Information regarding what is being done at present for adult education has also been collected by the Inter-University Board. (Please see the Report for 1925-26.)

Item XIII :

The question is also being considered by the University of Allahabad.

Item XVI :

The first Conference of Indian Universities made the following proposal regarding the constitution of a Central Advisory Board for Scientific Research :

“ That it be recommended to the Government of India, that with a view to promoting co-operation among Indian Universities in higher scientific studies and research and to advising the Government of India from time to time generally with regard to the promotion of scientific research in India, a central advisory board for scientific research be constituted in India comprising the heads of scientific departments of the Government of India and a representative of science nominated by each of the Indian universities and by the Indian Institute of Science, with power to co-opt representatives of other recognised institutes of science not affiliated to any University.”

The idea however did not materialise as the universities were not prepared to make any financial contribution for the purpose. The following resolution was therefore passed by the Board at its meeting held in February 1926.

“ The proposal of the Government of India that the Board should take steps in consultation with its principals to organise an All-India Scientific Research Fund did not find favour with several of the Universities, which either were unable to participate in the project or preferred organization of such a fund on a Provincial basis, and this difference

of opinion also found expression in the views of the members of the Board. Accordingly, the question was considered whether a further representation might be made to the Government of India to reconsider its decision, and it was resolved—‘That the matter be dropped for the present’.”

The opinions of the Bombay University regarding the proposed Central Medical Research Institute are given below :

“We agree with the Bombay Medical Union about the location of the Imperial Medical Research Institute. It should be located in a place which is an intellectual centre for Medicine and Science, in which Medical Research is being actively pursued and which can supply clinical and pathological material. Bombay and Calcutta present these advantages and Dehra Dun does not.

We agree also that the reservation of 23 major posts in the Medical Research Department for members of the I.M.S. is open to strong objection. The I.M.S. is designed for supplying the medical needs of the Army and is not designed as a training ground for research workers. Such reservation of posts restricts the field of selection unduly and also works to the detriment of research in so far as it allows of the transfer to research work of an officer who has worked for years as a general practitioner and who is not specially trained for research work : again, an officer who has spent years in the research department is liable to be transferred to administrative work. In this connection it is important to note that all the new additional posts recommended by the Fletcher Committee are to be open equally to I.M.S. and non-I.M.S. candidates. Pursuing this recommendation it would seem best that every post in the Medical Research Department should be open to all candidates I.M.S. and non-I.M.S.

The scale of pay proposed for Assistant Professors in the Public Health Institute, Calcutta, amounts to a barrier which is almost absolute to Assistants ever becoming Professors. We are of opinion that the Assistants should be men of such high qualifications and attainments as could maintain continuity in research in the absence of their chiefs and as would be able to take their place on their retirement.”

Item XVIII :

The pamphlets issued by the Inter-University Board on Facilities for Oriental Research and Facilities for Scientific Research in Indian Universities contain a brief indication of the library resources of each university in India helpful for research. It is for the Conference to consider whether the Inter-University Board may not be utilised for collecting such information as may be necessary instead of creating a separate body for the purpose.

Item XIX :

The following resolution was passed by the Inter-University Board in February 1926 :

“That the Board approves of the suggestion that candidates appearing for the Post-Graduate M. A. or M.Sc. degree examinations at Indian Universities be allowed credit for attendance and work at

another University provided that at least one academical year has been spent at the University at which the degree is taken.”

Item XXI :

As a result of the recommendation made by the first Conference of Indian Universities, the Universities in India were invited to join the Inter-University Board, in the first instance, for a term of three years from the 1st April, 1925. On the expiry of the period, the universities were asked to extend their membership for a further period of three years and all the universities of India have agreed. This period will expire on the 1st April, 1931. A resolution making the Inter-University Board a permanent organisation will render periodical requests of this kind unnecessary.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary, Inter-University
Board, India.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES TO AGENDA, ON THE PRESENT INSTITUTION OF MEDICAL DEGREES IN INDIA.

The following notes have been kindly furnished by R. Littlehailes Esq., M. A., C. I. E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

Diplomas, as well as degrees in medicine, are awarded by several Universities in India. We may leave aside diplomas of the nature of licentiates in medicine and surgery since these are of lower standing than are degrees. The usual degree is the M.B., B.S., that is Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. Higher degrees are M.D., Doctor of Medicine, and M.S., Master of Surgery. We also need not consider higher degrees since any privilege attaching to the possession of the usual medical degree (M.B., B.S.) is *a fortiori* attached to the possession of the higher degree. Medical degrees are awarded by the following Indian Universities :—Andhra, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rangoon and Patna.

In India there is no Act of the legislature to preclude an unqualified person from practising as a doctor, but the right of conferring, granting, or issuing in British India degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates or other documents stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise Western medical science is regulated by the Indian Medical Degrees Act, VII of 1916. Under Sections 5 and 6 of that Act any unauthorised person who confers, grants or issues or holds himself out as entitled to confer grant or issue degrees, diplomas, etc. or who voluntarily and falsely assumes or uses any title or description implying that he is qualified to practise Western medical science is liable to a fine.

Section 13 (1) of British Medical Act 1886.

In Great Britain, the practice of medicine is generally regulated by the General Medical Council which supervises medical education in general and maintains a register of those whom it considers to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery. Some degrees granted in British possessions are registrable in the list. It is to be observed, however that it is a statutory duty of the General Medical Council that the degrees registrable by it furnish a sufficient guarantee for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery.

The medical degrees of Indian Universities were first recognised for registration under Part II of the British Medical Act, 1886, in 1892, in which year an Order in Council under Section 17 of the Act was passed making Part II of the Act applicable to India.

No difficulty arose in connection with the recognition of Indian Medical degrees until 1921, when the General Medical Council fearing that the training in Midwifery in India was not up to the necessary standard, sent its representative, Sir Norman Walker, to India to inspect and

report to it on the subject. Sir Norman Walker was assisted in this work by Lieut.-Col. R. A. Needham, D.S.O., M.D., I.M.S., who was then Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service, and it was decided by the General Medical Council, as a result of the Report which they submitted, that the recognition of Indian Medical degrees by the General Medical Council should in future be dependent on the receipt of satisfactory reports to be submitted to the Council annually by an Inspector specially appointed for the purpose. Col. Needham who was appointed as the Inspector in December 1922 submitted a series of reports. These reports at first dealt only with Midwifery but their scope was extended later to include all the subjects of the medical curriculum, and the degrees of the Indian Universities were recognised for a year at a time. The Calcutta medical degrees lost recognition temporarily between 1924 and 1928 as the University authorities did not grant the Inspector permission to visit their final medical examination in June 1924. The Calcutta University medical degrees have, however, again been recognised. The Council last extended recognition of the Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Punjab and Lucknow degrees till February 1930, but stated that it did not feel in a position to recognise the Patna and Rangoon medical degrees till it had received a report on these degrees by a whole-time Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards.

Sir Norman Walker and Col. Needham again visited India in 1926-27, on behalf of General Medical Council and submitted reports on the various medical colleges. The Council after considering these reports came to the conclusion that the system of inspection and report by a single part-time Inspector was no longer satisfactory, especially in view of the growth in the number of medical colleges, which had doubled since 1921. (The new medical colleges and Universities are Rangoon, Patna, Andhra and the Bombay Municipal Medical College). It therefore suggested that a single central authority with which it could communicate directly and obtain the information it required should be set up in India. The Council further suggested that pending the setting up of such a body, *i.e.*, an All-India Medical Council, a post of a whole-time Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards centred at Delhi, who should continue and expand the work done by Col. Needham as Inspector, should be created. The duties of the Commissioner would consist in visiting Medical Colleges, inspecting professional examinations and furnishing to the General Medical Council of Great Britain through the Government of India, the guarantees which the Council requires for the due fulfilment of its statutory obligations.

Local Governments in India have been addressed, more than once, on the question of the creation of an All-India Medical Council and in view of the diversity of opinion expressed by them, it was decided by the Government of India to consider the question at a Conference to which the Ministers-in-charge of Medical Administration and the Members-in-charge of Medical qualifications and standards were invited. The Ministers who attended the Conference, which was held in Simla on the 12th and 13th July, 1929, were generally opposed to the creation of an All-India Council, till they were satisfied that it was in the best interests of the country that they should have one. The Ministers generally speaking did not, however, object to the appointment of a whole-time Commissioner as a temporary measure.

Local Governments, in fact, agreed to the appointment of a whole-time Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards, as a temporary measure, and to divide among themselves the expenditure involved, which was estimated at about Rs. 39,000 per annum. The Government of India, who had been advised that there was very grave risk of the General Medical Council refusing to recognise Indian medical degrees unless a central authority were set up in India almost at once also agreed, in deference to the wishes of the Council, to the creation of the post on a temporary footing for a period of one year, in the first instance, pending settlement of the question of the permanent machinery required to enable the Council to discharge its obligations.

It was decided that the expenditure on the post should be met, in the first instance, from central revenues and be recovered later from the provinces concerned. The Standing Finance Committee were accordingly informed that the Government of India proposed to ask the Legislative Assembly for a supplementary grant on account of the voted portion of the expenditure, Rs. 2,400, required during the current financial year. The Standing Finance Committee were not in favour of the proposal and voted against it—the votes being 5 to 4. A demand for a supplementary grant of a token sum not exceeding Rs. 100 was however, moved in the Assembly on the 25th September last by the Finance Member, but the debate on this demand was not concluded when the session closed, no vote having been taken on the demand.

Also see section 36 of the British Medical Act, 1858.

If Indian medical degrees are registrable under the British Act certain privileges are attached to the holders of them, *namely* (a) Indians holding these degrees are permitted to enter the Indian Medical Service under the Regulations framed for admission to that service; (b) Indians with Indian medical degrees are permitted to practise in the United Kingdom and, subject to certain conditions, in other British possessions; (c) Indians with Indian degrees may serve as doctors on foreign-going ships under the (English) Merchant Shipping Act (Section 209) 1894, and (d) a partially completed medical course in India may count towards study if a student proceeds to Great Britain to complete his course for a medical degree.

The position at present may briefly be stated to be as follows: Persons holding medical degrees of Universities in India granted after a certain date, which is at present fixed at February 1930, will not be entitled to have their names placed on the British Medical Register, that is to say, they will not be entitled to the privileges enumerated above, in regard to practising in Great Britain or entering into the Indian Medical Service, nor will they enjoy the exemptions at present given to them, if they go for further study to Great Britain.

LIST OF DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE SECOND UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE.

UNIVERSITY	NAMES OF DELEGATES.
1. CALCUTTA ..	1. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University. 2. Rai Bahadur Upendranath Brahmachari, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.A.S.B. 3. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Esq., M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Advocate.
2. BOMBAY ..	4. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Bombay University. 5. K. R. Kanitkar, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., Principal, Fergusson College, Poona. 6. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P., Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.
3. MADRAS ..	7. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramuttai Menon, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University. 8. The Rev. A. G. Hogg, M.A., D.Litt., Principal, Christian College, Madras. 9. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, B.A., Editor, Indian Review, Madras.
4. PANJAB .	10. Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, the Panjab University, Lahore. 11. Rev. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., Principal, F.C. College, Lahore. 12. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, D.Sc., F. Inst. P., University Professor of Physical Chemistry, Lahore.
5. ALLAHABAD	13. Prof. S. G. Dunn, M.A., I.E.S., Dean, Faculty of Arts, Allahabad University. 14. Dr. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Physics, Allahabad University. 15. Pandit Amarnatha Jha, M.A., Reader in English, Allahabad University.

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| 6. BENARES HINDU | .. | 16. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University. |
| | | 17. A. B. Dhruva, Esq., M.A., LL.B., I.E.S. (Retd.) Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University and Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares. |
| | | 18. Prof. M.B. Rane, M.A., Head of the Department of Chemistry, Benares Hindu University. |
| 7. MYSORE | .. | 19. A. R. Wadia, Esq., B.A., Bar-at-Law, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Mysore. |
| | | 20. N. S. Subba Rao, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore State, Bangalore City. |
| | | 21. B. M. Srikantayya, Esq., M.A., B.L., Registrar, Mysore University. |
| 8. PATNA | .. | 22. G. E. Fawcus, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Patna. |
| | | 23. Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath, B.A., LL.B. Vakil, Muzaffarpur. |
| | | 24. Sir Sultan Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University. |
| 9. OSMANIA | .. | 25. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., Finance Member, Executive Council, Hyderabad Deccan. |
| | | 26. Md. Abdur Rahman Khan, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc. (London), Principal, Osmania University College, Hyderabad-Deccan. |
| | | 27. Qazi Md Husain, Esq., M.A., LL.B. Professor of Mathematics, Osmania University College, Hyderabad-Deccan. |
| 10. ALIGARH MUSLIM | .. | 28. Nawab Masud Jang Bahadur Syed Ross Masud, B.A., (Oxon) L.L.D., Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University. |
| | | 29. E. A. Horne, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University. |
| | | 30. M. M. Sharif, Esq., B.A., Prof. of Philosophy, Aligarh Muslim University. |
| 11. RANGOON | .. | |

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| 12. LUCKNOW .. | .. | 31. Dr. M. B. Cameron, M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor. |
| | | 32. Dr. Wali Mohammad, M.A., Ph.D., I.E.S., Dean, Faculty of Science, Lucknow University. |
| | | 33. Prof. S. B. Smith, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University. |
| 13. Dacca .. | .. | 34. Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University. |
| | | 35. Dr. S. K. De, M.A., D.Litt., Dean, Faculty of Arts, Dacca University. |
| | | 36. Prof. S. N. Bose, M.Sc., Dean, Faculty of Science, Dacca University. |
| 14. DELHI .. | .. | 37. Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University. |
| | | 38. Rev. C. B. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| | | 39. H. L. Chablani, Esq., M.A., Head of the Department of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Delhi University. |
| 15. NAGPUR .. | .. | 40. Prof. J. B. Raju, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Nagpur. |
| | | 41. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., Balaghat. |
| | | 42. Rai Bahadur Hira Lal, B.A., Katni. |
| 16. ANDHRA .. | .. | 43. C. R. Reddy, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor. |
| | | 44. Rev. A. B. Johnston, M.A., Principal, Noble College, Masulipatam. |
| | | 45. V. Appa Rao, Esq., M.A., L.T., Additional Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras. |
| 17. AGRA .. | .. | 46. The Hon'ble Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University. |
| | | 47. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., Hardinge Professor of Higher Mathematics, Calcutta University. |
| | | 48. Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., Principal, D.A.V. College, Cawnpore. |

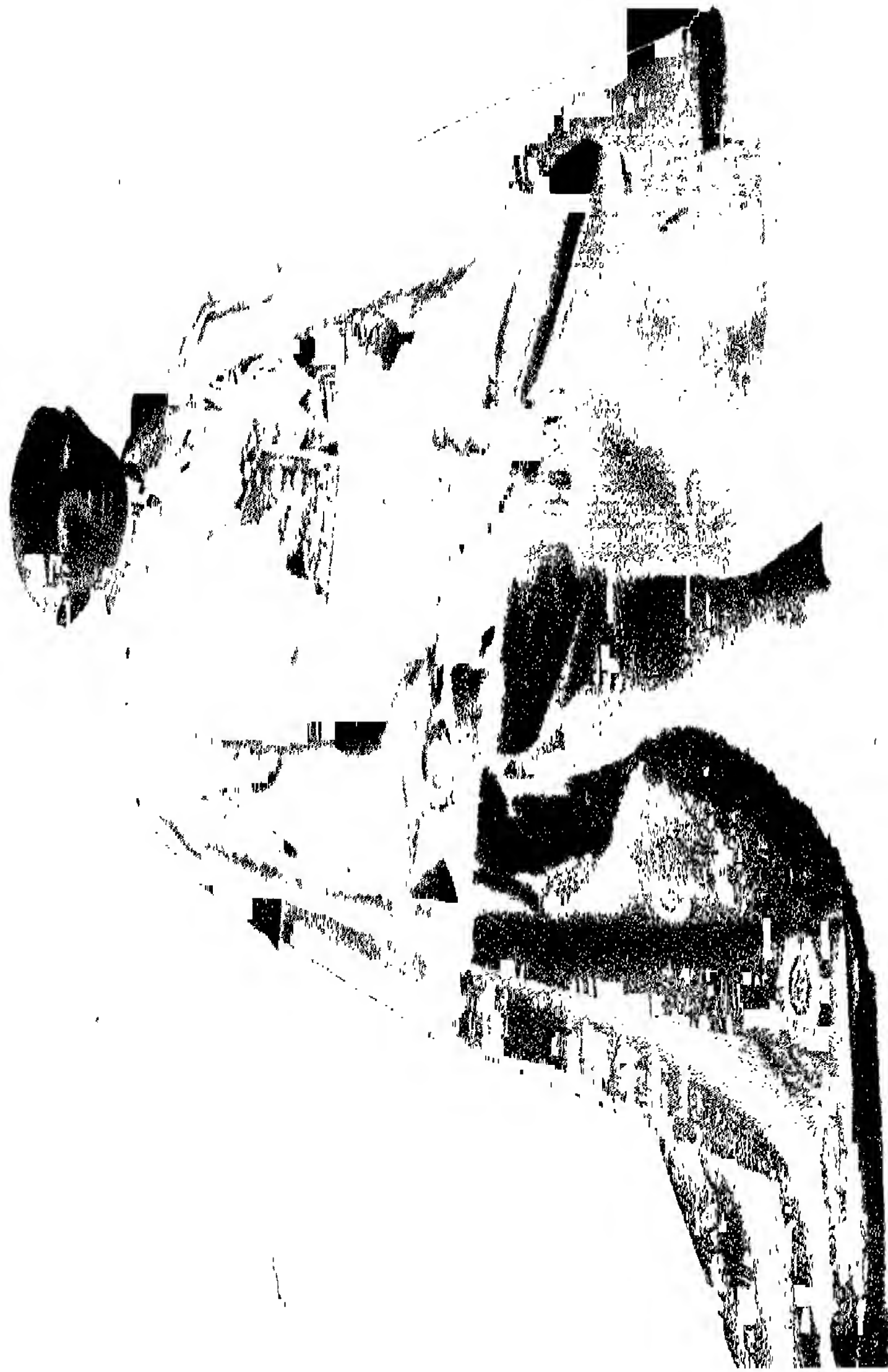
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| 18. ANNAMALAI | .. | 49. S. E. Ranganadhan, Esq., M.A.,
I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Annama-
lai University. |
| | | 50. Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivas Sastri
Avl., P.C., Servants of India
Society. |
| | | 51. Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmana-
swami Mudaliar Avl., B.A.,
M.D., Madras. |
| GOVERNMENT OF INDIA | .. | 52. R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.,
Educational Commissioner with
the Government of India. |
| | | 53. The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson,
K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner,
Delhi Province. |
| | | 54. Sir T. Vijairaghavacharia, K.B.E.,
Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council
of Agricultural Research. |
| PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION | 55. | W. R. Barker, Esq., C.B., President,
Public Service Commission. |

Secretary to the Conference.

Professor P. Seshadri, M.A., Principal, S. D. College, Cawnpore,
and Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

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Sir Philip Hartog attended the Conference by invitation.



His Excellency the Right Honourable Edward Frederick Lindley Wood,
Prime Minister of Great Britain

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES HELD IN 1929 AT DELHI.

CHAPTER I.

Proceedings of October 30th 1929.

(Inaugural Address by His Excellency the Viceroy).

The Second Conference of Indian Universities was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in the O. Assembly Hall, Delhi University Buildings, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 30th October, 1929. Besides delegates representing all the Universities excepting Rangoon, and the representatives of the Government of India and the Public Service Commission, there was a large and distinguished gathering including ladies. There were present members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, officers of the Education Department of the Government of India, officials of the Delhi University, leading non-officials of the city and several distinguished educationists, besides lecturers and professors of the local colleges.

His Excellency Lord Irwin arrived punctually at 11 A.M. and was received by the delegates who conducted the Viceroy into the Chamber. Prof. A. C. Woolner, Chairman of the Inter University Board for the year requested His Excellency to open the Conference. His Excellency the Viceroy addressed the Conference as follows :—

“ Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure to me to join you today at the inauguration of your proceedings and to be able to welcome to Delhi such a distinguished body representative of the whole of Indian University life. I know that all of you are busy men, ill able to spare the time demanded of you in attending a conference like this and it is a cause, therefore, for all the greater satisfaction that such a large number of delegates should be present.

Of the need for a body such as yours, I think there can be no doubt. The institution of the Inter-University Board was the direct outcome of the resolutions passed at the first Universities' Conference held at Simla in 1924 and I think that those to whose initiative that Conference was due may rightly congratulate themselves on the results which have sprung from their endeavours.

Since 1916, when Government may be said to have first aimed at the localised, residential and unitary type of university, India has made rapid strides. The number of her universities has increased more than three-fold. Moreover, the course of university reform in other countries and the report of the Calcutta University Commission have had their effect both on the type of the new institutions established in India and on the character of the reorganisation which some of the older universities have undergone.

Such important developments as these naturally suggested the need for co-ordination and this, I am glad to say, has been met to a great

extent by the Inter-University Board. Its record of work since its inception whether in compiling information regarding courses of study and curricula of Indian Universities or as a convenient forum for the exchange of ideas regarding the life and ideals of these institutions among those most closely associated with them, has been wholly admirable.

Indeed, when I consider the results you have achieved, I feel the hesitation natural to one who offers advice to a body of experts of their own subject. But for reasons which I will shortly make plain, I think there are few more important things in these days than universities and I wish, therefore, in this perspective and as a layman to make such comments, as I may, upon university education in the hope that others more competent may be assisted to find a satisfactory solution of the problems which here face educational statesmanship.

Let me in parenthesis say that I make no apology for affirming that such problems exist. A country that felt itself to be immune from the necessity for a periodic overhaul of its educational policy would either have attained perfection which is denied to human effort, or have unwittingly fallen into that paralysing atmosphere of self-satisfaction which spells stagnation. Neither is true of India.

India is rapidly growing. Her problem is nothing less than the adaptation, without too violent a jar or stress, of an ancient and organic structure of society to the dynamic forces of evolution that are driving the modern world.

New forces are moving, unloosing. New energies are kindling the imaginations and the hopes of millions of future citizens of India at their most impressionable age. Can this ardour of youth, this coursing of blood through the young veins of India, be utilised and directed to constructive ends, or will it become an explosive force charged with incalculable danger to the future of the land?

This question should be written in flaming characters over the desks of all who guide public opinion or policy.

Let us look back. The first Indian universities which were founded some 70 years ago on the model of the London University, aimed primarily at ascertaining, by means of examinations, the proficiency acquired by candidates in the different branches of knowledge. Teaching was left to colleges. In some of these students fell under the influence of teachers nurtured traditions of the older British Universities and thus imbibed ideals of conduct which helped to produce not only scholars but men endowed with the light of idealism and with force of character.

But the first Indian universities did not, in the earlier stages of their existence, concern themselves directly with training and developing the personality of those on whom they conferred the hall-mark of scholastic proficiency. Though the legislation of 1904 went some way to recognise the wider functions of a university in the matter of discipline and residency, it was not until 15 years later that, as a result of the Calcutta University Commission, their scope of activity was definitely conceived as embracing not merely the training of intellect, but the formation of character.

In the light of this conception some universities have been reorganised, some have been created and the experience of the working of these

institutions, though it is too short to permit final judgment, has already given us much material for synthesis and review.

This brings me to what is surely the kernel of the whole matter. What do we really expect from and what is essentially the function of a university? If I had to answer in a sentence, I should say the function of a university is to create and maintain standards.

Let me amplify what I mean. I mean principally three things: There is first the standard of learning and research which the universities, as the homes of scholarship, owe it to themselves to preserve: and, if learning and research are to have their real value and to be more to a man than the graceful accomplishments and decorative adjuncts of his life, they must be human enough to fit into and join up with the various categories of man's activity.

Secondly, I would assert the necessity of a right standard of judgment. A man's training at a university has definitely failed if he leaves it without such an appreciation of values as may give him a just sense of proportion, a knowledge of how much, for all his store of learning, there is yet for him to learn and some instinctive knowledge of the mystery of the universe and of the mystery of the man's place in it. Whatever it seems to me indispensable to real education.

And here again, in playing his part in the world and in his dealings with other men, whether as politician, administrator, employer, or in professional or business life, a man is truly ruined who knows intuitively the relative importance of all the numerous elements which every human problem must contain, or at least he must have sufficient of the quality, call it imagination or what you will, to appreciate that such elements exist and if, by fault of training or for any other reason, he lacks this faculty, he is as a man who sees himself in a mirror which shows him his own face magnified and nothing more. His own problems, his own position, his own perspective absorb too much of the picture and hopelessly obscure and distort his view of persons and things beyond himself.

Some of you, and it is not irrelevant to my present argument, will remember the reply given by a wise master of a famous Oxford college to a lady who asked him what he thought of God. "Madame," he said, "I have always thought it of more importance what God thinks of me."

Thirdly, I mean the standard of conduct. At a university a young man is learning to make use of liberty. He has left the discipline of home and school behind him. He is given, in greater or less degree, a new-found liberty in action and liberty in study. The time has come for him to put to the test the discipline he has learnt and on his response to this demand will largely depend the success or otherwise, with which he fills the position, to which his education should entitle him.

These three standards of learning, judgment and conduct, I have suggested to you as the things that a university must hold in view together. Each playing its part, they will form human character.

The vital importance of securing such standards is apparent when we think that on the university men must largely fall the burden of leading others in all the various walks of public life. Are then, we must ask ourselves, our universities fulfilling these requirements? It is vital that they should.

The youth of India of today will, when they are men, have responsibilities graver than perhaps they realise. The political future of India, with all implications of civil and military obligations will depend largely on the character of the generations now passing through their university courses.

On them will largely depend the future quality of the public service. On their capacity will largely turn the expansion and development of India's agriculture and India's industry and in all these things they will succeed or fail, according as they can be assisted by their university training to acquire that poise of body, mind and character which is the indispensable equipment for their task.

I have spoken of university education as having for one of its main objects the training of those who are destined to be the leaders of the nation and it is well, I think, to remember that there is a real distinction between functions of a university and of educational institutions of a lower order. No one, indeed, would suggest that these latter have not their essential part to play. One might as well say that the foundations of a building are inferior to or less important than the top storey or, to vary the metaphor, the simpler cells in a living organism less necessary to its life than the more delicate and complex.

Both types of institutions are essential for any country and complementary to each other, but they are also fundamentally different and a clear recognition of this difference is necessary to secure for each its maximum efficiency.

If a university must of necessity be concerned to prepare those it trains for work different in quality from that which falls to the bulk of the population, it follows that a university is bound to exercise selection, not indeed on any class-grounds but of ability and capacity, to profit by its teaching those who may apply to be enrolled upon its books.

The results of recently instituted competitive examinations in India force the layman to wonder whether this fact is always borne in mind. The disproportion of successes among the various universities seems to lead inevitably to the inference that some demand and are satisfied with unreasonably low standards of proficiency. It may be that the old order of things required less exacting tests, that the occupations for which the universities prepared their students in former days demanded merely a modicum of mechanical qualities and that the excess of the demand over the supply could have had no other result.

But that is past and we have to ask ourselves today whether the true ideals of a university are sufficiently appreciated, or whether universities themselves and parents and students, under the influence of the past, are not in some danger of demanding and being satisfied with too low a standard for degrees.

But whatever the cause, the gravity of the effects of low university standards can hardly be exaggerated. They lower a university's reputation. They debase it from what is its real and only purpose, the maintenance of those standards on which our civilisation depends and which ought to be to civic life exactly what a high standard of workmanship is to the craft concerned.

I have laid, I hope, not undue emphasis on the part that universities must play in the building up of character. For this I have the high authority of the Calcutta University Commission and of the example of the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge. If this part of their work is to be done efficiently, universities in India must, I fancy, more and more evolve on the residential and tutorial lines, or, if they must retain their affiliating character, insist on the provision of adequate facilities for higher teaching in the constituent colleges and for the fostering in their colleges of a healthy and stimulating corporate life among the students.

They must, on the one hand, see that their standards of instruction and examination are high enough to ensure that those who attain them are really capable of performing the tasks for which they will be nominally declared proficient, and, on the other, insist on maintaining such standards of admission as to exclude those who have neither the capacity nor equipment to profit by university training.

Sir Philip Hartog and his colleagues have made the suggestion that if Government were no longer to insist on a university degree as a passport to service except for the higher appointments, the pressure on universities and colleges would probably be relieved. This suggestion, along with others in the review, is one on which a body such as yours is eminently qualified to give an opinion and you will perhaps give it your consideration.

One other objective I would put forward for your consideration, namely, the prevention of uneconomical overlapping among the large number of universities that now exist in India. It would clearly impose great financial strain, on those responsible for the upkeep of these institutions, to equip each one of them all for the efficient study of all branches of the arts and sciences. It would also be wasting the opportunities for specialisation that the history or the environment of particular universities provide. This question seems to need special study at your hands.

University reform, even if it were begun, would be short-lived if public opinion did not realise its value and lend to it its support. As parents and guardians, as employers, as leaders of opinion, it is the members of the public who have to be convinced of the need for reform.

In particular, the parents whose natural affection for their children is often apt to lead them to form exaggerated hopes of their capacity, have to be educated to a recognition of the importance of impartial discrimination, so as to save themselves the expense and their children the disappointment, that comes of giving a university education to those who are naturally unfitted for it.

It is at once your privilege and your duty to study the necessity for and the scope of university reform, to suggest measures for the

consideration of those with whom the duty of taking decisions may rest, and to rouse and educate public opinion. I wish you ever success in the discharge of your heavy and important responsibility."

Prof. A.C. Woolner, on behalf of the Conference, thanked the Viceroy for his kindness in coming over to open the Conference. Their gratitude was the greater, because they knew that there were many calls on His Excellency's time, especially so soon after his return from England where he had gone certainly not on a holiday, as could be judged by press reports. He offered to His Excellency a very hearty welcome back to India after an important mission (cheers). If the promoters and the organisers of the Conference had felt any qualms of conscience in making the request, which His Excellency had acceded to, of opening this Conference, so soon after his return from England, then they would find enough justification in the address which His Excellency had just delivered. They would find in it His Excellency's well-known interest in the cause of University education and in the importance of that education for the future progress of this country (cheers.) The strength of any building must depend not only upon the design, but also in the strength of the building material used. The building material on which the strength of the structure of future India would depend would largely be the products of the Indian Universities, colleges and schools. Conditions, no doubt, varied from province to province; there would be some danger in insisting or attempting any kind of uniformity, and their object should be rather to encourage independent development. People from that point of view might regard with some apprehension the collection of representatives of Universities in one place. But India was not merely a geographical expression and there was a great deal in common between the Universities even at the extremities of the country. At the same time, the object of the Conference was not merely to attempt at uniformity; for any one who studied the reports of the first Conference and the proceedings of the Inter-University Board, would have noticed that they had taken great care to avoid trespassing on the individual freedom of the Universities. But when similar problems arose in different parts of the country, a representative body like the Inter-University Board, or this Conference, could discuss them and give their seal of approval, and then those proposals received certainly very much greater force or authority than otherwise. There might be great many difficulties in arriving at cut and dry solutions on questions like, for instance, proper training in high schools, wastage in schools and systematised education. Such questions were discussed from time to time and it might be impossible to get all the Universities into line and yet it was of great value, from time to time, to compare notes on the subjects and ascertain the trend of opinion in regard to them. A Conference of this kind representing the academic feeling and tradition of the Universities was of value also in the maintenance and upholding of the teaching profession. In Universities themselves professors might have little to complain, but if they took the whole body of teachers in colleges and schools, they would find that they were often subjected to conditions which would not enable them to do well for their work and consequently for their country. The teacher was also asking for freedom, freedom he should have not only from the tyranny of

text-books and hard and fast routine but also from the tyranny of—
POVERTY.

Mr. Woolner once again thanked His Excellency for opening the
conference.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES
HELD IN 1929 AT DELHI.

CHAPTER II.

PROCEEDINGS OF OCTOBER THE 30TH.

After the termination of the inaugural proceedings, the delegates re-assembled in the Chamber. Mr. Woolner presided. He outlined the procedure for consideration of the subjects on the agenda and advised the formation of three committees to report thereon.

The Universities represented at the Conference then elected three Committees and assigned particular items of the agenda to each of them.

The Committees were composed as follows:—

Committee (A), on items I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, of the agenda ;

Committee (B), on items No. IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XV of the agenda ;

Committee (C), on items No. XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XX of the agenda.

COMMITTEES.

University.	Committee A.	Committee B.	Committee C.
Calcutta	.. Dr. W. S. Urquhart,	S y a m a p r a s a d Mookerjee, Esq.,	Rai Bahadur Upendranath Brahmachari,
Bombay	.. P. A. Wadia, Esq.,	K. R. Kanitkar, Esq.,	Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta,
Madras	.. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon,	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan.	Rev. A. G. Hogg,
Panjab	.. Rev. E. D. Lucas,	Prof. A. C. Woolner,	S. S. Bhatnagar, Esq.,
Allahabad	.. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, (Secretary)	Prof. S. G. Dunn,	Dr. Megh Nad Saha, (Secre- tary)
Benares Hindu	..	Principal A. B. Dhruva, (Chair- man)	Prof. M. B. Rane, B. M. Srikan- tayya, Esq.,
Mysore	*.. N. S. Subba Rao, Esq.,	A. R. Wadia, Esq.,	Sir Sultan Ahmed, (Chairman)
Patna	.. G. E. Fawcett, Esq.,	Rai Bahadur Dwar- ka Nath,	Md. Abdur Rah- man, Esq.,
Osmania	.. Sir Akbar Hydari,	Qazi Md. Husain, Esq.,	E. A. Horne, Esq.,
Aligarh Muslim	.. Dr. Syed Ross Masud,	M. M. Sharif, Esq., (Secretary)	Dr. Wali Moham- mad,
Lucknow	.. Dr. M. B. Came- ron (Chairman)	Prof. S. B. Smith,	S. N. Bose, Esq.,
Dacca	.. G. H. Langley, Esq.,	Dr. S. K. De,	H. L. Chabiani Esq.
Delhi	.. Rev. C. B. Young,	Rai Bahadur Dr. Moti Sagar,	
Nagpur	.. Rao Bahadur N.K. Kelkar,	Prof. J. B. Raju,	Rai Bahadur Hira- lal
Andhra	.. C. R. Reddy, Esq.,	Rev. A. B. Johnston	V. Appa Rao, Esq.,
Agra	.. The Hon'ble Mun- shi Narayan Pra- sad Asthana.	Lala Diwan Chand,	Dr. Ganesh Pra- sad,
Annamalai	.. S. E. Ranganadhan, Esq.,	S. E. Ranganadhan, Esq.,	S. E. Ranganadhan, Esq.,
Government of India	R. Littlehailes, Esq.,	Sir John Thompson,	Sir T. Vijaya- raghavacharya,
Public Service Commission	W. R. Barker, Esq.,	W. R. Barker, Esq.,	W. R. Barker, Esq.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES
HELD IN 1929 AT DELHI.

CHAPTER III.

PROCEEDINGS OF OCTOBER THE 30TH.

The three Committees met separately and submitted their proposals as follow :—

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE (A.)

P R E S E N T .

1. Dr. M. B. Cameron, (Lucknow) *Chairman*.
2. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, (Calcutta).
3. G. H. Langley, Esq., (Dacca).
4. P. A. Wadia, Esq., (Bombay).
5. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, (Madras).
6. Rev. C. B. Young, (Delhi).
7. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, (Nagpur).
8. Rev. E. D. Lucas, (Panjab).
9. Sir Akbar Hydari, (Osmania).
10. Dr. Syed Ross Masud, (Aligarh).
11. The Hon'ble Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, (Agra).
12. S. E. Ranganadhan, Esq., (Annamalai).
13. C. R. Reddy, Esq., (Andhra).
14. G. E. Fawcus, Esq., (Patna).
15. W. R. Barker, Esq., (Public Service Commission).
16. R. Littlehailes, Esq., (Government of India).
17. N. S. Subha Rao, Esq., (Mysore).
18. Pandit Amarnatha Jha, (Allahabad) *Secretary*.

ITEM VII :

- A. The Conference recommends that an All-India Medical Council, having representatives of universities having Medical Faculties, of the Government of India, and of the independent medical practitioners be immediately created.
- B. That pending the creation of such a Council, this Conference urges upon the Government of India the necessity, as a temporary measure, of appointing immediately an All-India Medical Board, consisting of representatives of Universities from their Medical Faculties and of the Government of India, for determining and supervising medical qualifications and standards in Indian Universities.
- C. That this Conference is of opinion that the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards contemplated by the Government of India is not in consonance with the best interests of Medical Education in India.
- D. That it be recommended to the Government of India that every effort should be made to secure that the interests of the students would not be prejudiced by any delay in taking such action as proposed above.

AMARNATHA JHA,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE (B.)

P R E S E N T .

1. A. B. Dhruva, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Benares) *Chairman*
2. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Esq., M.A., B.L. Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., (Calcutta).
3. K. R. Kanitkar, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., (Bombay).
4. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, (Madras).
5. A. C. Woolner, Esq., M. A., C.I.E., (Panjab).
6. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M. A., (Allahabad).
7. A. R. Wadia, Esq., B.A., (Mysore).
8. Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath, B.A., LL.B., (Patna).
9. Qazi Md. Husain, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Osmania).
10. Prof. S. B. Smith, M. A., (Lucknow).
11. Dr. S. K. De, M. A., D. Litt., (Dacca).
12. Rai Bahadur Dr. Moti Sagar, LL. D., (Delhi).
13. Prof. J. B. Raju, M. A., (Nagpur).
14. Rev. A. B. Johnston, M. A., (Andhra).
15. Lala Diwan Chand, M. A., (Agra).
16. Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., (Government of India).
17. M. M. Sharif, Esq., (Aligarh), *Secretary*.

ITEM No. IX :

The following resolutions were passed :—

1. That this Conference recommends that Physical training be made compulsory for all under-graduate students of Indian Universities, except in the case of those who are certified to be medically unfit.
(Proposed by M. M. Sharif (Aligarh) and carried by a majority—9 voting for and 4 against.)
2. That this Conference recommends to the Government that University Training Corps be formed in those Universities in which they do not exist at present, and that additional provision be made for extending the University Training Corps where they already exist.
(Proposed by Prof. J. B. Raju (Nagpur) and seconded by Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan (Madras).
Carried *nem con*.)
3. That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps to provide theoretical instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting a University Chair of Military Studies, and securing the services of a qualified military instructor for the purpose.
(Proposed by Prof. J. B. Raju (Nagpur) and carried by a majority—7 voting for and 5 against).

4. That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and the various local Governments to make necessary provision in their budgets to give effect to these resolutions.

(Put from the Chair and carried unanimously).

5. That this Conference is of opinion that the Universities and Local Governments should make provision of funds either wholly or partly, in order to enable affiliated Colleges to make physical training compulsory.

(Proposed by Mr. Kanitkar (Bombay) and carried by a majority.

ITEM No. X :

That this Conference considers it inadvisable for it to make any general recommendation on the question of attaching value to class work in University Examinations.

M. M. SHARIF,

Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE (C.)

P R E S E N T .

1. Sir Sultan Ahmad, (Patna) *Chairman*.
2. Md. Abdur Rahman, Esq., (Osmania).
3. S. N. Bose, Esq., (Dacca).
4. S. S. Bhatnagar, Esq., (Panjab.)
5. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, (Government of India).
6. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, (Agra).
7. Prof. M. B. Rane, (Benares).
8. Rai Bahadur Hiralal, (Nagpur).
9. E. A. Horne, Esq., (Aligarh).
10. Rev. A. G. Hogg, (Madras).
11. V. Appa Rao, Esq., (Andhra).
12. Dr. Wali Mohammad, (Lucknow).
13. B. M. Srikantayya, Esq., (Mysore).
14. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, (Bombay)
15. Rai Bahadur Upendranath Brahmachari, (Calcutta).
16. Dr. Megh Nad Saha, (Allahabad) *Secretary*.

ITEM XVI :

The following resolutions were passed :—

That the Committee do re-affirm the proposal of the first Conference regarding the constitution of a Central Advisory Board for Scientific Research and request the Government of India to provide funds to give effect to the same.

2. That the Conference do invite the Indian Science Congress to co-operate with the Conference to attain this object.

ITEM XVII :

The Committee is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on this item.

ITEM XVIII :

The Committee is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on this item.

ITEM XIX :

The Committee recommends to the different Universities that their doctorate degrees should be thrown open to all the M.A.'s, and M.Sc.'s. of other Indian Universities.

MEGH NAD SAHA,
Secretary.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES HELD IN 1929 AT DELHI.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF OCTOBER THE 30TH.

(*Continued*).

At 3.30 p.m., all the delegates met again in the Assembly Hall, under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. B. Cameron, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University when Sir Philip Hartog, Member of the Public Service Commission, read the following paper on "The Paucity of Books possessed by Indian Students":—

When I first visited Indian University hostels in 1917, I was struck by the extremely small number of books possessed by the average Indian student. Since that time, I have visited many University and College hostels and I am afraid that there has been no perceptible improvement. I venture, therefore, to direct the attention of the Conference to this fact in the hope that a remedy may be found. In a recent tour, in the course of which I revisited Dacca and Lucknow, I found that although there are exceptions, many of the students possessed at most half a dozen books of their own, and I found students who possessed only two or three. In the Universities which I have named there is exceptional compensation for the paucity of books possessed by individual students. Thus at Dacca, where the number of students in Arts, Science and Law is about thirteen hundred, the total number of issues of books annually to the students and staff is about 47,000 (in addition to the issues from the libraries of the three residential halls). I have not the exact figures for Lucknow but they are also large and the library there is obviously extremely well used. A glance at the *Handbook of Indian Universities* issued by the Inter-University Board will show that the average Indian student has not at his disposal the library resources of Dacca or Lucknow. Many university and college libraries spend a considerable amount of their meagre funds on buying numbers of elementary text-books, nor can they be blamed for doing so in present circumstances. This policy, though it has obvious disadvantages, may be a necessary policy, but it does not seem to me sufficient to deal with the situation.

It is no doubt an excellent thing that a student should learn how to take notes, but it is a very bad thing, both for him and for his teachers, if he depends entirely on such notes. It is clearly bad for the student because he does not learn how to use books. It is bad for the teacher, because he feels it is a matter of conscience to cover the whole of the course somehow. The late Sir John Seeley, professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, suggested at one time that it was not the business of a professor to lecture but that students should be encouraged to read books and then to discuss the difficult questions with the professor. This kind of tutorial or seminar work is excellent, but it does not to my mind displace the necessity for the lecture. We have most of us seen books in which the relative importance of different statements is indicated by differences in the size and arrangement of the type. Such books

do not however give the perspective and impression of the relative importance of different parts of the subject which are conveyed by a really good lecturer. But I suggest to you that (except possibly in mathematics) if a lecture is to be at its best it must be such that it would be quite impossible and undesirable if it were possible, for any student to take it down word for word. If the lecturer is going to speak with enthusiasm and real feeling for his subject he must be freed from the sense that every word of his must be taken down by the audience. Again he must be freed from the necessity of covering the whole course. I do not say that he should not cover a great part of it, but he ought to be able to rely on students reading for themselves in such a way as to be able to answer examination questions without having heard lectures on every portion of the subject. My general impression is that at present teachers are required to give, and students are required to attend, too many lectures. I do not for a moment suggest that teachers or students give too much time to their subjects but I think that their time is in many cases far less well employed than it might be, and that this is due directly to the paucity of books possessed by the Indian student. So far as I remember, I have never been into the room of an English, French or German student who did not possess a very respectable array of books of his own, dealing with the subjects which he was studying. One foresees at once the obvious rejoinder. The Indian student is too poor to buy books. This is true in some cases, but not in all. I have known Indian students who were quite well off, and who did not feel the necessity of spending their money on text-books. I would suggest to you that the question of finance should be seriously tackled: and the remedy which I have to suggest is one which is used at La Martinière College, Calcutta. At that institution, I am told, students are required either to buy their own books or to borrow them from the college. It is calculated that the average life of a book is three years and a student pays one-third of the cost for each year during which he uses it. Let us consider the last two years of the university course for a Pass degree and attempt a rough estimate of the cost of adopting the La Martinière policy. I think I shall be taking a fairly high figure, if I estimate a hundred rupees as the cost of a respectable array of text-books on the subjects of the course. Let us again suppose that for a University student the life of a text-book is four years instead of the three of that of a school-boy. That would mean that the cost per annum of text-books for each student would be Rs. 25 or, a trifle over Rs. 2 a month. For an institution with a thousand students, this would mean Rs. 25,000 a year, subject to certain corrections. I believe that in many institutions half of the students would be able to afford the additional sum and the total addition to the budget would be only Rs. 12,500. On the other hand, it is necessary to change the text-books from time to time and there would be additional expenditure during the transitional period when a new edition or a new book is prescribed. The last thing that I should wish would be to see any text-book or edition of a text-book employed for an indefinite period especially in subjects which are advancing daily.

If the universities of India, as a whole, agree with my view, they will realise that the reform which I suggest would be sufficiently important and far-reaching in its effects to justify the expenditure of even a larger amount than I have indicated; for the efficiency of the training given to the average student would be increased out of all proportion to the money spent.

An interesting discussion ensued. Professor Amaranatha Jha (Allahabad) said the average cost of a student in Northern India was Rs. 50/- per mensem, which was high. If he got out and sought employment, it was very rarely that he earned that amount a month, on which he had to support not only himself but his family. Conditions were so bad that the moment a student entered the University, economic problems stared him in the face and he tried to supplement the contribution of his parents by private tuitions. In these circumstances, it was difficult to expect the students to possess a large number of books. What he deplored more was the paucity of books possessed by the teacher. It would be good if the Conference impressed on the University authorities the desirability of insisting on every University and Hostel possessing a decent library and seeing that every student satisfied his teacher that he had not only read but that he possessed a certain number of books.

Prof. Chablani (Delhi University) thought the remedy suggested by Sir Philip Hartog was a narrow one. The difficulty was that students rarely went beyond text-books. Students had not been taught the use of a library. Libraries in Universities were open only in certain hours of the day. Some Universities thought that expenditure on a library was superfluous. Even residential Universities did not often spend more than Rs. 5,000 per annum. The idea that a library was a mere luxury must be scotched and the libraries should be brought under the supervision of the teachers themselves.

Prof. Ranganadhan (Annamalai University) thought it was not poverty that was at the root of the question but the lack of the reading habit among the students. When the student entered a University, his dominating idea was to pass the examinations and he therefore discarded everything beyond what was necessary for passing the examinations. In the vast majority of colleges, they admitted far more students than they could adequately train and the result was that colleges did not provide adequate facilities in the shape of libraries for the use of all students. Nor did the colleges provide adequate staff to supervise the reading done by the boys. At present, the time of the student was fully taken up with lectures. There was no extra staff to give the students tutorial assistance. The colleges were to a large extent to blame in this matter. Libraries should be made open to students outside the college hours, and the habit of reading outside text-books instilled in them.

Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan (Madras) endorsed the observations of Prof. Ranganadhan and said there was less reading habit among the students now than fifteen years ago. Students were content to cram a few text-books made easy. He was also conscious of the ignorance of the teachers and professors in current literature and history.

Rev. Johnston (Andhra University) said they must put pressure on the students themselves to buy more and more books.

Dr. Megh Nad Saha (Allahabad University) affirmed there were many books which cost huge sums of money, and neither the teacher nor the students could afford to buy them for research studies. More liberal provisions must be made by the University authorities for libraries.

Dr. Ganesh Prasad (Agra University) disagreed with Prof. Ranganadhan and Mr. G. A. Natesan and emphasised that poverty of the student was at the root.

The discussion was brought to a close by Sir Philip Hartog thanking the various speakers for their observations. The discussion had travelled far beyond the scope of his paper. He knew of course that the subject itself was vast. Indeed, when he was hearing of the observations of so many members of the Conference, he was reminded of the remark of Thomas Love Peacock who said, "Here comes a man who takes a subject which has no beginning and no end." That was true of all subjects connected with education. He (the speaker) was of opinion that the interests of poor students should not be neglected and that all students should be asked to buy more and more books.

The Conference then adjourned for the day.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES
HELD IN 1929 AT DELHI.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEEDINGS OF OCTOBER 31st 1929.

The three committees continued their deliberations till the luncheon interval and submitted their reports in the following form :—

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE (A.)

P R E S E N T .

1. Dr. M. B. Cameron, (Lucknow) *Chairman*.
2. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, (Calcutta.)
3. G. H. Langley, Esq., (Dacca.)
4. P. A. Wadia, Esq., (Bombay.)
5. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, (Madras.)
6. Rev. C. B. Young, (Delhi.)
7. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, (Nagpur.)
8. Rev. E. D. Lucas, (Panjab.)
9. Sir Akbar Hydari, (Osmania.)
10. Dr. Syed Ross Masud, (Aligarh.)
11. The Hon'ble Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, (Agra.)
12. S. E. Ranganadhan, Esq., (Annamalai.)
13. C. R. Reddy, Esq., (Andhra.)
14. G. E. Fawcus, Esq., (Patna.)
15. W. R. Barker, Esq., (Public Service Commission.)
16. R. Littlehailes, Esq., (Government of India.)
17. N. S. Subba Rao, Esq., (Mysore.)
18. H. L. Chablanj, Esq., (Delhi.)
19. Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Avl., (Annamalai.)
20. Pandit Amarnatha Jha, (Allahabad.) *Secretary*.

I. To be proposed by Mr. Langley and seconded by Sir Akbar Hydari :—

- (a) That it is desirable that a University should accept for admission the Intermediate and Degree Examinations conducted by another University or by an Intermediate Board, provided that the reasons for migration are satisfactory. If there should be any difference of opinion between any two Universities, a reference should be made to the Inter-University Board for opinion, provided that both the Universities agree.
- (b) That the question of the position of the students of those Universities that do not conduct the Intermediate Examination, in respect of admission to the Cambridge University be referred to the Inter-University Board for necessary action.

- (c) The Committee makes no further recommendation regarding the recognition of the degrees of Indian Universities in the United Kingdom.

II. To be proposed by Mr. Chablani and seconded by Mr. Reddy :—

- (a) That the Conference is of opinion that experience shows that neither the Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education, nor the Intermediate Colleges under their control have fulfilled the purpose which the Calcutta University Commission had in mind.
- (b) The Conference recommends either that the Boards of Intermediate Education be reconstituted, so as to conform to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, or that where this is not possible for lack of funds or other reasons, the control of the Intermediate examinations be re-transferred to the Universities.
- (c) The Conference is of the opinion that where a Board is constituted only for Secondary Education, such a Board should be constituted broadly on the lines recommended by the Calcutta University Commission for Secondary and Intermediate Boards; but that there is not the same desirability as in the case of an Intermediate Board for retransference to university control, except that the control of the actual Matriculation Examination might in certain cases be left to the University.

III. To be proposed by Mr. Subba Row :

- (a) In view of the existence of considerable unemployment among graduates of Indian Universities, as revealed by the several reports on middle class unemployment, this Conference recommends that each University take steps to ascertain the volume and character of employment and unemployment among its graduates and others who have passed out of its institutions.
- (b) That the statistics when collected be referred to the Inter-University for such action as it may consider desirable.

IV. To be proposed by Mr. Subba Row :

That the Inter-University Board be requested to collect statistics covering the last ten years, of the students who fail to complete successfully the various years in their University Courses.

V. To be moved by Dr. Mehta :

That this Conference is of opinion that the Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service, which has been held in abeyance for the last fourteen years, should be revived early and that it should be held annually at a convenient centre in India. All candidates must possess a medical qualification registerable in India.

VI. To be proposed by Pt. Amarnatha Jha :

That the representative of Indian Universities to the Bureau of the Universities of the Empire should be elected by the Inter-University Board.

On the proposal of Sir Akbar Hydari, seconded by Diwan Bahadur Ramunni Menon, the Committee passed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

AMARNATHA JHA,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE (B.)

P R E S E N T .

1. A. B. Dhruva Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Benares) *Chairman.*
2. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Esq., M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., (Calcutta.)
3. K. R. Kanitkar, Esq., M. A., B. Sc., (Bombay)
4. A. C. Woolner Esq., M. A., C I E., (Panjab.)
5. S. G. Dunn Esq., M. A., (Allahabad.)
6. A. R. Wadia, Esq., B.A., (Mysore.)
7. Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath, B.A., LL.B., (Patna)
8. Qazi Md. Husain, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Osmania.)
9. S. B. Smith Esq., M. A., (Lucknow.)
10. Dr. S. K. De, M. A., D. Litt., (Dacca.)
11. Rai Bahadur Dr. Moti Sagar, LL. D., (Delhi.)
12. J. B. Raju Esq., M A., (Nagpur.)
13. Rev. A. B. Johnston, M. A., (Andhra.)
14. Lala Diwan Chand, M. A., (Agra.)
15. Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Avl., (Annamalai.)
16. Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., (Government of India.)
17. M. M. Sharif, Esq., (Aligarh.) *Secretary.*

ITEM XI :

This Conference is of opinion that considering the importance of accelerating the progress of higher education of women, Universities should give greater facilities for it, by establishing separate colleges for them wherever necessary or desirable, and by instituting separate alternative courses of equal standard in Domestic Science and other suitable subjects.

ITEM XII :

This Conference is of opinion that Universities and Colleges should try to encourage social service organisations to forward adult education by general lectures, lantern lectures, films, literature, wireless etc. and by co-operating with Municipal and Local Boards and others engaged in such work.

ITEM XIII :

That while recognising the value of three years courses, this Conference is of opinion that the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass courses could not, under the present circumstances, be extended to three years, without at the same time effecting a saving of one year at an earlier stage.

ITEM XIV :

This Conference is of opinion that it is impracticable to introduce general knowledge papers in University examinations.

ITEM XV :

This Conference resolves that a Committee be appointed to study the question of intelligence tests and the possibility of their application to Indian Universities.

M. M. SHARIF,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE (C.)

P R E S E N T .

1. Sir Sultan Ahmad, (Patna) *Chairman.*
2. Md. Abdur Rahman, Esq., (Osmania.)
3. Prof. S. N. Bose, (Dacca.)
4. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, (Panjab)
5. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, (Government of India.)
6. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, (Agra.)
7. Prof. M. B. Rane, (Benares.)
8. Rai Bahadur Hiralal, (Nagpur.)
9. E. A. Horne, Esq., (Aligarh.)
10. Rev. A. G. Hogg, (Madras.)
11. V. Appa Rao, Esq., (Andhra.)
12. Dr. Wali Mohammad, (Lucknow.)
13. B. M. Srikantayya, Esq., (Mysore.)
14. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, (Bombay.)
15. Rai Bahadur Upendranath Brahmachari, (Calcutta.)
16. Dr. Megh Nad Saha, (Allahabad) *Secretary.*

1. That the Government of India should appoint a small committee with the representatives of the medical faculties of Indian Universities on it, to report on the most suitable University centre for locating the proposed Central Medical Research Institute.

2. That all appointments in the Indian Medical Research Department should be made by a selection board on which due representation is given to the medical faculties of the Indian Universities.

3. That no appointment in the Medical Research Department should be reserved for members of any service.

12 voted for the resolution,—2 against it.

4. That the Government of India should institute, or assist in instituting Medical Research Fellowships in the different Medical colleges and hospitals.

5. That this Conference recommends to the Government of India that the Customs duty on imported scientific apparatus and chemicals used for research and educational purposes of the different recognised universities and educational institutions of the country should be remitted.

MEGH NAD SAHA,
Secretary.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES
HELD IN 1929 AT DELHI.

CHAPTER VI.

PROCEEDINGS OF OCTOBER, 31st 1929—(*Contd.*)

Reassembling after lunch, the Conference took up the resolutions received from the B. Committee. Prof. Woolner was in the chair.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary and Major Lumby, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India, were present.

Prof. Woolner welcomed both Mr. Tottenham and Major Lumby and hoped that the information they would supply would be useful to the Conference.

I. The first resolution put from the Chair was :—

(1) “That this Conference recommends that physical training be made compulsory for all undergraduate students of Indian Universities, except in the case of all those who are certified to be medically unfit.”

Prof. J. B. Raju (Nagpur) said that it was for the Universities to say whether it should be compulsory or not. Rev. Johnston (Andhra) supported the objection on the ground that compulsion meant expense and it was also difficult to get really qualified instructors.

Rev. Hogg (Madras) asked whether the resolution meant that physical training would be made compulsory immediately.

Chairman; I don't think so. Not unless suitable instructors are available.

Rev. Young moved amendment of the resolution as follows :—

“That this Conference recommends that steps be taken towards making physical training compulsory for all undergraduate students of Indian Universities, except in the case of those who are certified to be medically unfit.”

Rev. Young's amendment was declared carried.

The next resolution, formally put from the Chair, read as follows :—

(2) “That this Conference recommends to the Government that University training Corps be formed in those Universities in which they do not exist at present, and that additional provision be made for extending the University Training Corps where they already exist.”

Prof. Langley (Dacca); I don't think the Conference can pass the resolution without knowing the conditions. It is for the Universities to say whether the conditions exist for extension.

Pandit Amarnatha Jha (Allahabad) moved an amendment: That the following words be added at the end :—“And where there is demand for it.”

Mr. Tottenham said that the position of the Government was governed by the recommendations of the Shea Committee, namely.

that the U.T.C. should be allowed to expand up to the natural limits, subject only to the financial conditions permitting this. The difficulty of the Government was now one of finance. The cost of raising one company was Rs. 90,000 and the annual recurring cost thereon was Rs. 30,000. Government were already expanding the urban battalions of the Territorial Force and they had actually drawn up a programme which would soon be with the Finance Department. Requests for formation of U.T.C. had been received, numbering thirty. The programme that would soon be with the Finance Department would provide for a considerable portion of the expenditure needed to meet the raising of the U.T.C. The cost of the programme was estimated at fifteen lakhs for four years. The question was thus engaging the attention of the Government of India, and if funds were forthcoming, they had every hope that the U.T.C. would expand and serve a useful purpose.

Pandit Amarnatha Jha (Allahabad) remarked that the figures mentioned by Mr. Tottenham were alarming. With some experience of the formation of U.T.C. in Allahabad, he found it difficult to believe that just one company would cost Rs. 90,000 to begin with and its recurring cost was Rs. 30,000. No doubt a staff-sergeant was necessary to start a company. If service rifles were given, they were to be placed in the Infantry Guard room. No armed guard was necessary for the protection of these service rifles. Government were not spending every year on clothing. In the U.P., a U.T.C. unit had cost only Rs. 14,000. Whatever the figures, he made an offer for acceptance by Mr. Tottenham on behalf of Government. Would Government sanction addition to the strength of a U.T.C. provided the University undertakes to bear all the expenses? In fact, that offer had been officially communicated to Government by one University. Government need only give service rifles. If Government would agree to this offer, then some Universities would be satisfied as the first step. But so far the Government had given the usual reply, "No further sanction is available for raising the U.T.C." This had been a damper on the enthusiasm of several Universities.

Mr. Tottenham explained that the cost of raising two battalions of four companies each was two lakhs a year. The cost would be less if more than one battalion was raised in one place. The Government of India had not received any such offer as mentioned by Mr. Jha. (Mr. Jha—the U.P. Government). If they did receive such an offer, they would jump at it.

Dr. Urquhart (Calcutta) moved an amendment that after the words "recommends to the Government", the following words be added "If the Universities so desire" and again at the end, the following words be added, "Provided that in no case is compulsion brought to bear on individual students in connection with joining the Corps."

Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan objected to the question of compulsion being raised in the open Conference, when it was not raised in Committee.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath opposed the amendment of Dr. Urquhart and said there was a clear demand in the country for compulsion. If there is any University in which there is enthusiasm among the students, then every opportunity should be given to them by raising a corps.

Rev. Hogg (Madras) said the resolution was not practical politics, and unless Dr. Urquhart's amendments were accepted, he must oppose the motion.

Dr. Urquhart's amendment was negatived, 18 voting for and 21 against it.

The amendment of Mr. Amarnatha Jha was further amended, and finally the resolution was passed in the following form :—

“That this Conference recommends to the Government that if the Universities so desire, University Training Corps be formed in those Universities in which they do not exist at present, and that additional provision be made for extending the University Training Corps where they already exist and where there is demand for it.”

(3) The next resolution read as follows :—“That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps to provide theoretical instruction in subjects of military interest, by instituting a University chair of Military Studies, and securing the services of a qualified military instructor for the purpose.”

Sir John Thompson thought that the effect of the motion would be that instead of having merely a course which might be an optional subject in the examinations, they would be practically recommending incorporation of military college in the Universities.

Mr. Natesan ;—Many of us are anxious that the subject of military science be introduced in the University.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said :—We want there should be lectures in military history, military tactics and military organisation. For the present, it is important that every University should have a department of military studies. The needs of the country demand this.

During further discussion the proposition was amended and carried as follows by 27 against 6 votes :—

“That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another, to provide instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting University departments of Military Studies, and securing the services of qualified instructors for the purpose.”

The next resolution put from the Chair and carried without discussion, was as follows :—

(4) “That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and the various local Governments to make necessary provision in their budgets to give effect to the resolutions.”

The following two resolutions were also adopted without discussion :—

(5) “That this Conference is of opinion that the Universities and local Governments should make provision of funds either wholly or partly, in order to enable affiliated colleges to make physical training compulsory.”

II. “That this Conference considers it inadvisable to make any general recommendation on the question of attaching value to class work in University Examinations.”

The Chairman thanked Mr. Tottenham and Major Lumby, for their assistance to the Conference before they withdrew.

III. The Conference then considered the resolution, in four parts, of the A. Committee regarding medical qualifications and standards. It was adopted with a verbal alteration in the last part. The following is the text as adopted :—

- (1) The Conference recommends that an All-India Medical Council, having representatives of universities, having Medical Faculties, of the Government of India, and of the independent medical practitioners be immediately created.
- (2) That pending the creation of such a Council, this Conference urges upon the Government of India the necessity, as a temporary measure, of appointing immediately an All-India Medical Board consisting of representatives of Universities from their Medical Faculties and of the Government of India for determining and supervising medical qualifications and standards in Indian Universities.
- (3) That this Conference is of opinion that the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards contemplated by the Government of India is not in consonance with the best interests of Medical Education in India.
- (4) That it be recommended to the Government of India that every effort should be made to secure that the interests of the students are not prejudiced by any delay in taking such action as proposed above.

(Major-General Sir Henry Symons, Director-General, Indian Medical Service was present during the discussion of this resolution).

The resolutions of the C. Committee dated the 30th were postponed for consideration to the next sitting of the Conference.

Prof. E. A. Horne, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University then delivered a lecture on "Universities and Services," with Sir Akbar Hydari in the Chair. Mr. Horne said that he took his cue for his speech from the Convocation address delivered by Mr. W. R. Barker, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, at the Aligarh University last year. In that address Mr. Barker had placed the case both of the Universities and of the Commission. He had said that the vast sums of money which had been lavished out of the scanty resources of the Government and out of the vast resources of the individuals would indeed have been ill-spent if the Universities of India had been unsuccessful in producing the best candidates for the services; and that it was on the Universities that there rested the responsibility to produce the best possible candidates. The Commission, he had added, stood for one ideal, to get the best men it could for the public services, irrespective of every other consideration, for the prosperity and good Government of the country rest to a very great extent on the quality of the personnel recruited for the public services. What that standard should be had been stated yesterday by His Excellency Lord Irwin—a standard of learning, a standard of judgment and a standard of conduct. There was another standard he (the speaker) would like to add, that was a minimum standard of physical fitness. Proceeding Mr. Horne referred to the observations of the Hartog Committee, that efforts should be made to see that University degree was not necessarily a passport

for entrance to the public services. That brought him to the question of overcrowding in the Universities and he attributed the root of the trouble to a cheap University education and quoted Adam Smith as his authority. Overcrowding had led to the production of a large unemployed intellectual proletariat in India as in England. One other reason for overcrowding was the boundless ambition of the University students who had exaggerated opinions as to Government service. At the Aligarh University they had numerous enquiries from the students regarding public services, particularly Government services, and they had therefore organised an Employment Bureau to supply the necessary information. In spite of the education given to the students, they were in almost every case utterly ignorant of things in life, and every one of them required to be coached in general knowledge. Continuing, Prof. Horne touched on the closer understanding that should exist between the Public Service Commission and the Universities which produced candidates for the services, and remarked that where recruitment was not by competition but through nomination, the authorities responsible for making selections might do well to place a little more confidence in the recommendations of the University authorities as to the competency of the candidates. He himself had given many letters of recommendation to such candidates for service, but had been told that he had been guilty of an unpardonable offence and that instead of helping them, his letters spoiled their chances.

During the discussion that followed, Dr. Ganesh Prasad affirmed that University education was not cheap as had been argued by Prof. Horne. He contended that it should be made cheap. It was by making it cheap that thousands of students had been turned out by British and American Universities. He thought that if education had not been so cheap in Scotland or England, the British Empire would have been very much poorer.

Prof. Chabham opined that Universities would be degrading themselves if they were to regard themselves as merely to produce candidates for the public services. If the impression existed at present like that, then the method of recruitment was certainly to blame. At the same time, the Indian Inter-University Board could enter into negotiation for such co-operation between the Universities and the Departments as might be considered necessary.

Prof. S. N. Bose (Dacca) remarked that public service was a great need for the country itself and if they thought that any one who entered the Universities went there merely as a votary of art and for art's sake, then they were not looking at facts in the face. It was the duty of the twentieth century University to train youngmen for all walks of life, and not merely for Government service.

Mr. Barker, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, said the real reason why the Commission insisted on the degree qualifications was to reduce the number of applicants for jobs, through competitive examinations. He assured the Conference that the Commission did not resent the advice of the Universities, and indeed every candidate was asked to send two testimonials and three references; but frankly the Commissioners did not like to receive private letters of recommendation! He agreed with Prof. Horne that the general knowledge among University products was very poor and deplorable and trusted efforts would be made in the necessary direction. The discussion terminated with a few observations by Sir Akbar Hydari.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES
HELD IN 1929 AT DELHI.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEEDINGS OF NOVEMBER 1st, 1929.

The Conference reassembled on Friday, the 1st November, with Prof. Woolner in the chair. Resolutions of the C. Committee dated the 30th October were taken up.

IV. Put from the Chair, the following resolutions were passed :—
“ That this Conference do reaffirm the proposal of the first Conference regarding the constitution of a Central Advisory Board for Scientific Research and request the Government of India to provide funds to give effect to the same.

That the Conference do invite the Indian Science Congress to cooperate with the Conference to attain this object.”

V. “The Conference is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on item No. 17 relating to University Training in methods of research.”

VI. “The Conference is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on item No. 18—Desirability and possibility of having a Central Bureau of the Universities in India or a Bureau of Indian Libraries for mutual help in the circulation and exchange of books and magazines for purposes of research and for the supply of information regarding available literature in special subjects.”

VII. The next resolution of the Committee read as follows :—

“ The Conference recommends to the different Universities that their doctorate degrees should be thrown open to all the M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s of other Indian Universities.

Prof. Amarnatha Jha moved and Dr. Ganesh Prasad supported amendments and the resolution as amended and adopted ran as follows :—

“ The Conference recommends to the different Universities that their Doctorate Degrees should be thrown open to all the M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s of other recognised Indian Universities on conditions similar to those that apply to their own M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s.”

The resolutions passed by the C. Committee on the 31st October were then considered :

VIII. (1) Mr. Jivraj Mehta moved “ That the Government of India should appoint a small Committee with the representatives of medical faculties of Indian Universities on it, to report on the most suitable University centre for locating the proposed Central Medical Research Institute.”

Explaining the motion, he said that Dehra Dun which was proposed by Government was not a University centre, nor were there hospitals and medical colleges necessary to conduct research work. There

were no medical practitioners of standing either. Much less was there any research work in applied or cognate science. The Institute must be located in a place where these facilities would be available, and that place could, in the circumstances, be no other than a University centre.

Mr. Littlehailes (representing the Government of India) informed that Dehra Dun had already been decided upon for locating this Institute.

Mr. Mehta : I can't say that their decision is necessarily final. Medical practitioners throughout the country have represented to the Government not to locate the Institute at Dehra Dun. Moreover, I find from the official reports of the debate in the Council of State on this subject, that no money had been spent till September last. In the circumstances, this Conference will be well-advised to urge on the Government to abandon Dehra Dun for this purpose and decide in favour of a more suitable centre.

Mr. Littlehailes : There are the Forest Research and the X-Ray Institutes at Dehra Dun.

Mr. Mehta :—So far as the X. Ray Institute is concerned, I understand it is going to be closed. As for the Forest Research Institute, I don't think there is much in common between medical research work and forest research work, except that which affects plant physiology. The Government have established a Central Agricultural Research Council. Did they choose Dehra Dun ? No. Another centre.

Duly seconded, the motion was put to vote and declared carried by 29 against 2.

The next resolution of the Committee which was adopted without discussion read as follows :—

(2) " That all appointments in the Indian Medical Research Department should be made by a Selection Board, on which due representation is given to the Medical Faculties of the Indian Universities."

By 33 against 4 votes, the Conference passed the next resolution reading as follows :—

(3) " That no appointment in the Medical Research Department should be reserved for members of any service."

The Conference then adopted the following resolutions :—

(4) " That the Government of India should institute, or assist in instituting, Medical Research Fellowships in the different medical colleges and hospitals."

IX. " That there should be adequate representation of the medical and science faculties of Indian Universities on the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association."

X. " That this Conference recommends to the Government of India that the Customs duty on imported scientific apparatus and chemicals used for research and educational purposes of the different recognised Universities and educational institutions of the country should be remitted."

The Conference proceeded with resolutions passed by the B. Committee on the 31st October.

The first resolution was :—

XI. " This Conference is of opinion that considering the importance of accelerating the progress of higher education of women, Universities should give greater facilities for it by establishing separate colleges for them wherever necessary, or desirable, and by instituting separate alternative courses of equal standard in domestic science and other suitable subjects."

Rev. Dr. Urquhart (Calcutta) moved for the insertion of words, " or by encouraging co-education wherever it is possible or desirable " before the words, " and by instituting separate alternative courses."

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi (Andhra) pointed out that the resolution did not pronounce judgment either in favour of or against it. Co-education did prevail as a matter of fact and as the resolution admitted, there were already certain facilities and it recommended greater facilities by establishing separate colleges, only when necessary or desirable.

The amendment of Dr. Urquhart was put to vote. There was a tie, as 15 voted for and 15 against it. The President gave his casting vote in favour of the Committee's resolution, which was declared carried.

The next resolution of the Committee was as follows :—

XII. " This Conference is of opinion that Universities and colleges should try to encourage social service organisations, to forward adult education by general lectures, lantern lectures, films, literature, wireless, etc. and by co-operating with municipal and local boards and others engaged in such work."

A few verbal alterations were suggested and the resolution as passed was as follows :—

" This Conference is of opinion that Universities and colleges should try to encourage social service organisations to forward adult education by general literatures, lantern lectures, films, literature, broadcasting, etc. and by co-operating with municipal and local boards and other bodies engaged in such work."

XIII. The next resolution was discussed at considerable length. It read :—

" That while recognising the value of three years courses, this conference is of opinion that the B. A., or B.Sc., Pass courses could not, under the present circumstances, be extended to three years, without at the same time effecting a saving of one year at an earlier stage."

Dr. Ganesh Prasad explained that a Committee was appointed by the Allahabad University to look into this question and it was found that the three-year course could not be achieved. He did not want the Conference to commit itself as to the desirability, or otherwise, of such a three-year course.

Mr. Amarnatha Jha stated that the Allahabad Committee recommended almost on the same terms as this resolution, that a three-year

course would be possible only if the previous School and Intermediate courses were reduced by one year. The matter was then referred to the U.P. Board of High School and Intermediate Education. He served on it, as well as his colleague, Lala Diwan Chand. But after a careful examination of the subject, the Board came to the conclusion that it was not possible, having regard to the present standard, to effect a year's saving up to the Intermediate standard.

Mr. Srikantayya (Mysore) said that they tried the one-year Intermediate and three-year B.A. Course, but had to abandon it.

Lala Diwan Chand (Cawnpore) said there was no need of emphasising the desirability and advised the Conference to accept the original resolution.

Prof. Horne's amendment was lost.

Prof. Cameron (Lucknow) moved as amendment "That while recognising the value of three-year courses, this Conference is of opinion that the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass courses should not be extended to three years until it is found possible to effect a saving of one year at an earlier stage."

The amendment was adopted, in place of the original resolution.

XIV. The next resolution on the agenda was, "This Conference is of opinion that it is impracticable to introduce general knowledge papers in University examinations."

Mr. Barker moved as an amendment that at the end of the resolution the following be added: "though it is of opinion that every effort should be made by University and college authorities to encourage students to extend their general knowledge." He said he was in agreement with the resolution, because general knowledge papers would only lead to a tendency to cram certain books. But he did think that it would be of great benefit, if students would extend their general knowledge so as to enable them to take interest in public affairs.

Prof. Dhruva supported the amendment, which was carried, and the resolution as thus amended was adopted.

XV. The last resolution of the B. Committee read as follows:—

"This Conference resolves that a Committee be appointed to study the question of intelligence tests and the possibility of their application to students of Indian Universities."

The Conference proceeded to discuss the resolutions of the A. Committee dated the 31st October.

Prof. Langley moved and Sir Akbar Hydari seconded the following:

XVI. "That it is desirable that a University should accept as qualifying for admission the Intermediate and Degree examinations conducted by another University or by an Intermediate Board, provided that the reasons for migration are satisfactory. If there should be any difference of opinion between any two Universities, a reference should be made to the Inter-University Board for opinion, provided that both the Universities agree."

XVII. (a) That the question of the position of the students of those Universities for which the qualification for entrance is the Intermediate Examination, in respect of admission to the Cambridge University, be referred to the Inter-University Board for necessary action.

(b) The Committee makes no further recommendation regarding the recognition of the degrees of Indian Universities in the United Kingdom."

The resolutions were adopted.

The next resolution of the Committee was proposed by Prof. Chablaní and seconded by Mr. Reddi. It ran :—

XVIII (a) "That the Conference is of opinion that experience shows that neither the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education, nor the Intermediate Colleges under their control have fulfilled the purpose which the Calcutta University Commission had in mind.

(b) The Conference recommends either that the Board of Intermediate Education be reconstituted so as to conform to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, or that where this is not possible for lack of funds or other reasons, the control of the Intermediate Examinations be retransferred to the Universities.

(c) The Conference is of the opinion that where a Board is constituted only for secondary education, such a Board should be constituted broadly on the lines recommended by the Calcutta University Commission for Secondary and Intermediate Boards; but that there is not the same desirability as in the case of an Intermediate Board for retransference to University control, except that the control of the actual matriculation examination might in certain cases be left to the University."

Discussion on this resolution was taken up, clause by clause.

Prof. Chablaní speaking on the first clause, said that at the time the Sadler Commission reported it was thought there would be sufficient funds for these Boards, and attractive salaries for highly qualified teachers. They were told to expect considerable improvements in recruits to subordinate branches of Government service, also improvements in the methods of examination through the agency of a large number of visiting examiners and inspectors and further that the standards of intermediate examination would be raised sufficiently high, to entitle candidates who passed through examinations successfully to enter upon their task in the University. But all these hopes had been frustrated for one reason or another.

Mr. Reddi seconded the motion.

Dr. Urquhart moved as amendment, that for the words "the purpose which the Calcutta University Commission had in mind"

substitute the words, "the purposes for which they were intended." His reason in moving this was that there might be some who had not read the report. It was therefore necessary in the interest of intellectual honesty (laughter).

Prof. S. B. Smith (Lucknow) seconded the amendment.

Mr. Amarnatha Jha said that the U.P. Secondary Education Board was a statutory body created by the U.P. Legislative Council. The constitution of that Board was not yet in accordance with the recommendations of the Sadler Commission. In agreeing to the amendment of Dr. Urquhart, they would be leaving out of the scope, bodies such as this.

Mr. Reddi opposed the amendment. It was put and lost by majority.

Sir Philip Hartog admitted that some of the objects which the Commission had in mind had not been fulfilled, but he could not at the same time subscribe to the sweeping form of the resolution.

Sir Sultan Ahmad said that they tried the experiment of Intermediate Colleges under a Board of Education and had to drop it like a hot potato.

Dr. Ganesh Prasad supported the original motion and said that Dr. Ziauddin had expressed the opinion in the U.P. Legislative Council that the standards of examinations under the Intermediate Board in the U.P. had deteriorated. Following this assertion, there was a committee appointed by the Council and it came to the conclusion that it could not support the view that there was no deterioration.

Prof. Qazi Mubammad Husain (Osmania) thought that sufficient time had not elapsed to say whether the Board had, or had not fulfilled the purposes for which they were created.

Prof. Rane explained that the Benares University appointed a committee to consider the desirability of separating the Intermediate classes, and its finding was that it was not desirable.

Mr. Barker moved, in order to produce "an olive branch" an amendment, "that the Conference is of opinion that neither the Boards of Secondary Schools and Intermediate Examination nor the Intermediate Colleges are organised in the manner or equipped with the resources which the Calcutta University Commission had in mind."

Prof. Amarnatha Jha complained that questions like finance were not met by the amendment of Mr. Barker.

Mr. Subba Rao seconded the amendment of Mr. Barker, which was lost, 13 voting for and 24 against.

The first part of the original resolution (para a.) was then carried by 34 against 3 votes, with the word, "adequately", inserted between the words "have" and "fulfilled."

The second clause was then discussed. Dr. Urquhart moved as ~~sub~~ ~~amendment~~ amendment, "that either the Boards conducting Intermediate Education be reconstituted or that the control of Intermediate examinations be transferred to Universities." He pointed out that Sir Philip

Hartog had expressed that he was not satisfied that these proposals might not require revision in the light of experience felt in the intervening years. He did not want the reconstitution should be simply on the lines of the Sadler Commission's recommendations. They should therefore leave the manner of the reconstitution to the Universities themselves to decide.

Sir Philip Hartog opined that reconstitution alone would be of doubtful use, unless the teaching in the Colleges and their resources were improved. He however preferred the resolution to the amendment.

Mr. Reddi thought that the amendment made the position vague. They must wait to see the improvement possible under the re-organisation suggested.

Dr. Urquhart's amendment was seconded by Sir Sultan Ahmad and was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Barker moved an amendment to the proposition reading as follows :—

‘ This Conference recommends that either Boards of Intermediate Examination be reconstituted, so as to conform to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, *subject to such modifications as later experience may suggest*, or where this is not possible for lack of funds or other reasons, the control of Intermediate examinations be retransferred to the Universities.’

The amended resolution was then carried.

The third clause was then discussed. Prof. Chablanı moved the first half of that clause. It was opposed by Dr. Fawcus and Lala Diwan Chand. Prof. Young (Delhi) then moved in its place, “ This Conference is of the opinion that where a Board is constituted only for secondary education, the board should be constituted in such a manner that the University or Universities concerned would have an effective voice in the examinations conducted by the Board.” This amendment was lost.

Dr. Urquhart moved, “ That no recommendation is desirable at this stage as regards the Boards controlling only secondary education,” This was carried.

The second half of the clause fell through.

XIX (a) The third resolution of the A. Committee was proposed by Mr. Subba Rao and duly seconded and carried. It ran :—(a) In view of the existence of considerable unemployment among graduates of Indian Universities, as revealed by the several reports on middle class unemployment, this Conference recommends that each University take steps to ascertain the volume and character of employment and unemployment among its graduates and others who have passed out of its institutions.

(b) That the statistics when collected be referred to the Inter-University Board for such action as it may consider desirable.”

XX. The fourth resolution was also moved by Mr. Subba Rao. It ran : “ That the Inter-University Board be requested to collect statistics covering the last ten years, of the students who fail to complete successfully the various years in their University courses.”

A few amendments were suggested and the resolution as amended and carried, ran: "That the Inter-University Board be requested to consider the possibility of collecting statistics covering the last ten years of the students who at various stages fail to complete successfully the various years in their University courses."

XXI. Dr. Jivraj Mehta then moved, "That this Conference is of opinion that the competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service which has been held in abeyance for the last fourteen years, should be revived early and that it should be held annually at a convenient centre in India. All candidates must possess a medical qualification registerable in India."

Mr. Littlehales after a few remarks, pointing out that the recruitment was to the military department, moved the following amendment:

"That this Conference is of opinion that in the interests of medical education in Indian Universities, the competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service should be revived early and that it should be held periodically in India and that all candidates should possess medical qualifications registerable in India; but if it is considered impracticable by the authorities concerned, to discontinue recruitment to the Indian Medical Service by selection, preference should be given to graduates of medicine and of surgery of the Universities of India and that all persons selected should possess medical qualifications registerable in India."

Sir Sultan Ahmad seconded the amendment.

The first half of the amendment was declared carried and the second half was carried with three dissentients.

XXII. On the motion of Mr Amarnatha Jha, duly seconded, the following resolution was then adopted, "That the representative of Indian Universities on the Committees of the Bureau of the Universities of the Empire should be elected by the Inter-University Board."

XXIII. Similarly, on the motion of Dr. Urquhart, the following proposition was adopted, "This Conference recommends to the local Governments that block grants should be made to the Universities without attaching such conditions to them as would curtail the academic freedom of the Universities."

This disposed of the resolution of the Committees. And among "any other business" Mr, C. R. Reddi suggested that when various Universities sent resolutions for discussion by the Conference, they were not now giving any direction, with the result that much time was wasted in committees in the absence of data or notes, on which the recommendations were based. He therefore stressed that the Universities might be requested to send up draft resolutions with such data or notes as might be found useful.

XXIV. Prof. Langley moved, "That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and local Governments that they shall supply to Indian Universities free of cost copies of their official publications to Indian Universities."

Dr. Brahmachari seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried.

It was resolved that the question of the venue of the next quinquennial Conference should be left to the Inter-University Board.

Dr. Cameron proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman (Prof. Woolner) for the geniality, patience and tact with which he conducted the proceedings, to the hosts for their lunches and evening parties and to Prof. Seshadri, the Secretary, for the extraordinary efficiency with which the arrangements for this Conference were made and carried out, and finally to the Delhi University and Dr. Moti Sagar for their courtesy in giving the use of this Hall and for their active co-operation in the work of the Conference.

Sir Sultan Ahmad seconded the votes of thanks.

This brought the consideration of resolutions and the main Conference to a close.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES HELD IN 1929 AT DELHI.

CHAPTER VIII.

1ST NOVEMBER, 1929.

Principal A. B. Dhruva of the Benares Hindu University then read the following paper on "Is the present system of University education suitable to India?", with Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras in the Chair.

"Mr. Chairman and Brother-Delegates :

Let me inform you at the outset that neither the subject nor the time of this paper is of my choice. You will therefore bear with me, if I bore you with a few familiar truths and well-accepted propositions at this far end of the session. My apology for doing so is that truisms are not always superfluous, they are often neglected truths.

I have been asked to open the discussion on the question "*whether the present system of University education is suited to the requirements of Modern India.*" In reality this is not an item which could be counted as one amongst many, but is the very problem and reason of our existence and would any day furnish sufficient work for an All-India University Commission which, in my opinion, has been long overdue.

A few days ago, our Secretary prescribed the subject and adroitly asked me to telegraph my consent, which I did loyally though somewhat indiscreetly. I confess if I had been given time to think and reply by post, I would have respectfully declined the heavy responsibility. For, as I just said, the subject is sufficiently wide for a University Commission to consider, and I cannot hope to do it even some small justice within the few minutes at my disposal. All I can do is to spot a few glaring defects which require early remedy. The subject being, moreover, too serious to be dealt with in an off-hand speech, I have embodied it in a short paper.

We are not a Debating Society or a College Union, where extreme propositions are placed at a premium, and it is left to the President to strike the balance or, to use a pompous though more accurate expression, make a synthesis of thesis and antithesis. My propositions will be therefore moderately worded, but they will express my convictions which are probably the convictions of many, and as such little calculated to excite hot discussion.

Education, as we all know, is one continuous life from the cradle or, as the Hindus put it, from the womb to the funeral pyre. No single stage of it can be rightly isolated, and yet if our discussion is to be carried on within definite limits of time and thought, we must think somewhat in abstractions.

We know that a sound system of secondary education is the very foundation of efficient University training, and if today we find that the latter is unsatisfactory, it is partly because the former is so. Yet, if I were to embark upon an examination of our secondary education, the President would at once rule me out,

There is another abstraction which is inevitable. Can we consider the requirements of modern India without reference to its past and its future? In the process of time, the present is always packed with the forces running from the past and is fraught with the possibilities of the future—both of which imperceptibly act from two different ends upon the present, and determine its character. Thus, we cannot ignore either factor, either tradition or aspirations, and yet we shall have to concentrate our attention, as far as possible, on the present, that is, Modern India, whose educational system we propose to discuss.

I start with certain postulates. First, 'Modern India' is a fact, a blazing reality, which even we, academic men as we are, cannot ignore, unless we are prepared to live in a pedants' paradise. That our system of University education does not cope with its growing needs, even if it is not essentially faulty, is another fact, which we cannot deny, the proceedings of the last two days of the session bearing ample testimony to it. But dissatisfied as we may be with the present system, we cannot expunge it altogether and create another in its stead; this is a third fact which we must also recognise. What we can do is—we can, after full deliberation but with the necessary imagination and courage, *take a big leap forward and satisfy the requirements of Modern India*. What are those requirements? I will not attempt to catalogue all, but will mention just a few which are very palpable.

To understand the character of our University system one has to go back to Macaulay's famous minute; for, on it it is founded, and of it if it is a continuation on a higher plane and in a more organised form. I cannot join the ranks of those who have not one good word to say about the system of education which Macaulay introduced with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. I think it has done wonderful things. It has awakened the country, it has knit together its varied populations, it has, in one word, done much to *modernise* India. Our old Universities, too, taking Macaulay's ideal of education as their basis in their initial stage emphasised liberal education which is just the kind of education which is required for the purpose of emancipating the mind. But while the process of emancipation has to be continued to keep the mind fresh and elevated, a great deal more has to be added by way of supplying its positive needs, because emancipation after all is a negative good.

What are then the reforms which are most urgently needed?

Macaulay's system though good in his day, has now been found to be sadly lacking in two main essentials. It ignored the past in a manner which is surprising in a classicist like him, but which is quite characteristic of the arrogance of its author and is now simply amusing. The first need of the hour, therefore, is to make a deep and wide study of Ancient Indian and Asian culture and Mediæval Muslim culture compulsory in all Indian Universities—while Benares and Aligarh should go in for both. This is what Modern India demands as her absolute birth-right. But Modern India does not propose to live merely on her past glories. India today is determined to take her proper place in international life, which she will hardly succeed in doing, unless Universities help in the process. It is the duty of Universities to originate and give a lead to the country's thought, to control and direct it in matters religious, political, social and economic; therefore, instead of being mere lookers-on at the spectacle of

the changing India, they should be makers of her future. Universities should no longer be satisfied with producing public servants, or even public men as they did during the last generation, but they should now aim at producing *men* in the fullest sense of the term—men not simply fit for the clerical desk, or the public platform, but men capable of discharging all the duties of peace and war.

I may be allowed to say one word, by the way, on the lot of our pandits whom Macaulay superciliously ignored. Orientalists as a body, both European and Indian, in our educational system have done nothing to keep alive the real tradition of pandits. This may appear somewhat paradoxical, but a little explanation will make my point clear. These Orientalists have used the pandits for their own purpose, as their teachers and walking reference books—with the result that today they are as archaic as they were in the days of Sir William Jones. The learning which steadily grew from the Vedic times down to the age of the Peshwas came to a stand-still from the days of the East India Company, so that the present-day learning of the pandits is a mechanical repetition of old books and not live thought—a state of things which did not exist up to the age of Jagannatha, Appaya Diksita and Nilkantha. A thorough reform of our Oriental Colleges is therefore an immediate desideratum—which, you will note, was conspicuous by its absence from our agenda.

Next point. Macaulay gave no thought to the industrial development of India, on the contrary, he only cared to create Indian markets for English goods, and our Universities have yet done nothing to remedy this grave defect in their educational system. All will agree that the most outstanding and unquestionably the most distressing fact of the present-day India is her *Economic Unrest*. Those who trace the present political trouble in the country exclusively to this fact do scant justice to the patriotism of young India. But there is no doubt that the existence of 'Unemployed Intelligentsia' is a danger, and it has created a problem which Universities in cooperation with the State must endeavour to solve. It is natural that rapid growth of education without sufficient fields of employment should make our educationists nervous, but the remedy which some of them propose in their nervousness is incompatible with the noble vocation to which they have dedicated their lives. Let us remember that we are in our chairs to promote education, not to thwart it. It would be a sin on our part to stop higher education or even to reduce it in any way because the country cannot absorb its products. We should fail to do our duty because the statesman fails to do his!—such is the logic of these Little-Educationers. The correct remedy is to adjust the system to the needs of the age. We want a large number of graduates, a hundred times larger than we have at present, for putting modern life into India, and we want, at the same time, a good proportion of some who would satisfy the highest test of educational efficiency. A satisfactory arrangement of Pass and Honours courses—one fairly low though not lower than at present, and the other as reasonably high as we can possibly make it, even as high as those at Oxford and Cambridge, will meet both the needs though to a limited extent. This, again, should be amply supplemented by suitable devising of professional and vocational lines.

India has been too much governed in the past by English ideals and methods of education, and those moreover of a bygone age. In England, side by side with the older Universities, have sprung up new

Universities with a modern and practical outlook regarding University education which supplements the work of Oxford and Cambridge. It is high time that India took a leaf from the educational wisdom of other countries like Germany and America, who do not make a fetish of pure science and do not mutter at its shrine the mantra of 'science for its own sake,' but attach sufficient importance to the applied side of the various sciences. These are at present taught only in a one-sided and therefore imperfect, in my opinion, in an unreal way in India. This is another direction in which a thorough-going reform is needed.

To turn next to a few apparently minor but really vital defects in our educational system. "Half of the appalling conditions in India is due," we have been recently told, "to the wrong aims of education and the idea that examinations are the be-all and end-all of teaching." Is it so? If it is so, may I humbly ask who is responsible for introducing examinations into the Indian educational system? Certainly not pandits and marlvis who hate examinations and refuse to believe that they are a true test of learning. Ours I say is the responsibility, and therefore, ours the duty to see that this necessary evil is sufficiently counteracted by a sound system of teaching. Our friend Dr. P. C. Roy has lately told us that Indian graduates are wanting in initiative and he rejoices to think that Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerji did not waste his talents at Sibpur. The condemnation is not altogether groundless though somewhat exaggerated. Our so-called teaching is often over-teaching and therefore no real teaching at all. In teaching, as in every fine art, there is as much art required in deciding what not to say as in choosing what to say—so as to quicken the mind of students. गुरोस्तु मौनं व्याख्यानं शिष्याः संवृद्धयुज्यः is a maxim which we have long known but have not put it into practice in our educational method. In how many Universities is a real tutorial system at work or real University lectures delivered? Without meaning any disrespect to my brother-professors, I may be permitted to say that most of us have to plead guilty to the charge. And yet the fault is not altogether ours. The present state of things cannot be remedied unless the staff is very much strengthened, both in quality and number, and if this is not done, again the fault is not ours, but of those who control the national purse. Our Vice-Chancellors will bear me out.

One more reform has been long regarded as essential, but no effective step has been taken in that direction. A sacred duty, as you know, has been laid upon Indian graduates by the Despatch of Sir Charles Wood of 1854 relating to the foundation of Indian Universities, viz., that those who receive University education will be expected to spread their knowledge among the masses. This they can only do through the vernaculars. But this duty is being very perfunctorily discharged by them at present. The cause of this failure is not difficult to understand. The absence of the vernacular medium of instruction and examination is mainly responsible for their barrenness. A thorough examination of this problem, therefore, with a determined will to enable the vernaculars to secure their legitimate place in higher education is a crying need of the day. It is the one sure method, as an esteemed friend of mine put it, of naturalising and nationalising our education. Through the vernaculars, extension work should be done by our Universities energetically and on a large scale; also a publication department should be maintained by each and every University, whose duty it should be to supply popular books to the

country and at the same time to bring to light research work done by brilliant groups of Professors and students engaged in special studies.

The one hopeful sign of the times is the place which women have begun to occupy, mainly through their own efforts, in our public life. But here again I ask: Is our educational system sufficiently suited to their wants? What have we done to spread higher education amongst women? What special facilities have we devised for them? Is it enough to tell them that there are sufficient colleges for boys where they can go? Is this the way to tackle one of the biggest problems with which we are faced? I have only to put these questions to receive the confession that we have failed in our duty and a great deal more remains to be done. A resolution has been passed by the conference recommending this, but let us realise that a vast amount of energy and earnestness will be required to convert our resolution into action.

These are some of the prominent defects which we must immediately remedy—if we are to keep abreast of the times. Lord Curzon's Universities Commission only substituted the rule of experts for that of public men. The Calcutta University Commission made some excellent suggestions, but its main recommendation regarding the establishment of Intermediate Colleges failed owing to certain inherent defects, but also for want of sufficient funds to carry it out in its entirety. In view of the huge work which is awaiting us in all directions, it will not do to tinker the system here and there at Conferences, but as I said at the start we shall have to take a big leap forward. If however this is to be not a leap in the dark, but a deliberate go-forward movement, it is up to us to pass a resolution demanding an Indian University Commission charged with the duty of proposing not palliatives, but radical reforms which will meet the needs of Modern India.

The paper raises the following issues which I invite you to discuss:—

I. Is it that Professors and Vice-Chancellors are in their chairs and all's right with the world of University Education? Or is there a need for reform?

II. If so, is it necessary or desirable to secure a clean slate to write on?

III. As practical men what reforms would you suggest?

IV. Whether you agree with me in regard to the following points:

(1) The ground work of University Education in the modern nationalist India—is a deep and wide study of Ancient Indian and Asian history and culture and of mediaeval Muslim culture, the latter including the achievements outside India, as far West as Cordova.

(2) The education of Pandits and Maulvis in Oriental Colleges should be overhauled, so as to conform to the critical, historical and progressive spirit of the times.

(3) (a) Every University should establish a school of Modern Indian Languages, and make Indian vernaculars of the Province the media of instruction and examination,

- (b) It should embark upon a well considered scheme of vernacular publications so as to facilitate the use of vernaculars as media of instruction as well as to enrich vernacular literature in general.
- (c) Every University should undertake Extension work, and should encourage the spirit of social service among its students and members of the staff.
- (4) That a radical reform in the teaching of science in the direction of applied sciences is needed.

V. It should give a strong impetus to the education of women, whether by co-education or through special colleges for women.

VI. The value at present attached to examinations should be reduced and that of real knowledge increased as much as possible. This can be done by making a reality of the tutorial system and university lectures and creating the library-habit among students. With it a real love of knowledge which ranges far beyond the prescribed text-books should be fostered.

Rev. Johnston (Andhra) said that University education was ahead in quantity and quality of the present needs of India. But the great enemy of the University student was the loin cloth ideal and mentality that had taken possession of some. Unless the ideal of fullness of life was practised, that is, unless people lived an all-round life, with all equipment in dress and with all necessities such as almirahs and books, there would be no industry developed and the wants would become few and the faculties of the University students would not find remunerative play.

Lala Diwan Chand said what was wanted was more creative effort on the part of the average young man. They must open new regions and show new methods for them to work.

Sir Philip Hartog was in entire agreement with much of what the lecturer had stated.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath said that Indian Universities had produced men who could hold their own against products of other Universities. But the mental horizon of the average student had not widened.

Mr. Appa Rao put in a plea for improving the quality of the teachers.

Sir Akbar Hydari urged that Universities should be converted into centres of culture which would be cosmopolitan in character. Was it not possible he asked, that their departments of history produce men and teachers and books which would wipe off all feeling of communal bitterness. The Universities could indeed play a great part in the solution of the communal problem.

Principal Dhruva thanked Sir Akbar Hydari, for his remarks and thought that it was the duty of the Benares University to make both Moslem and Hindu culture compulsory studies and that the same should be done at Aligarh. He wanted that University education should be cheap and easy, while at the same time the standard of education should be raised.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary, Inter-University Board.

APPENDIX A.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY EXHIBITION.

The idea of exhibiting the publications of the Osmania University at the second Conference of Indian Universities originated with the energetic Secretary of the Inter-University Board, who suggested to Sir Akbar Hydari that the University should take advantage of the large and influential gathering at the Conference, to exhibit its Urdu publications as its work in this direction was hardly known even to scholars connected with Universities. The University took up the idea at once, as a visual demonstration of the work done is much more effective than the publication of reports or pamphlets. The Curator of the Translation Bureau was accordingly instructed by the University Council to exhibit at the Conference all the publications of the University including those of the Bureau of Oriental Publications which specialises in the printing of rare Arabic works of the early centuries of the Muslim era. Further, with a view to bring home to the visitors the literary and scientific work done in the State, the publications of the Nizamiah Observatory and the Archaeological Department were also included among the exhibits, as also samples of Nastaliq types which are being cast in the University Press and the Government Central Press.

Through the courtesy of the authorities of the Delhi University two large Durbar tents were pitched on the lawn of the Assembly building, and the books to be exhibited together with the MSS. and the original English works were arranged on a number of tables in these tents with cards giving in bold letters the information that the visitors would require. In the arts, Science, Engineering and Medicine Departments nearly 300 translations and compilations on 21 different subjects were exhibited. The exhibition was eminently successful and admirably served the purpose for which it was undertaken. His Excellency the Viceroy spent about ten minutes in going round the stalls with Sir Akbar Hydari and showed considerable interest in the work. Other distinguished visitors included Members of the Executive Council and the Public Service Commission, Vice-Chancellors of various Universities, Directors of Public Instruction, Professors of Colleges and members of the Universities' Conference. The local officers and gentlemen of Delhi including the Chief Commissioner (Sir J. Thomson) were also present. Last of all the ladies, who in these days of advancement are not left behind, had an evening reserved for them and were shown round the exhibits by Lady Hydari.

Without betraying confidences, it may be safely said that almost all the visitors were impressed with the magnitude of the work undertaken and to a large extent finished, and the words that generally fell from their lips were, 'Great,' 'Wonderful,' 'Splendid,' 'Bewildering,' etc. Most of the visitors must have come to the conclusion that the vernacularisation of Indian Universities, which is now under discussion in several provinces, is not an idle dream and that with courage and perseverance they can do for their own vernaculars what has been done for Urdu by the Osmania University.

M. ENAYATULLAH, B.A.,
Curator, Bureau of Translation.

APPENDIX B.

Resolutions Passed at the Conference :

- I. (1) That this Conference recommends that steps be taken towards making physical training compulsory for all undergraduate students of Indian Universities, except in the case of those who are certified to be medically unfit.
- (2) That this Conference recommends to the Government that if the Universities so desire, University Training Corps be formed in those Universities in which they do not exist at present, and that additional provision be made for extending the University Training Corps where they already exist and where there is demand for it.
- (3) That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another, to provide instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting University departments of Military Studies, and securing the service of qualified instructors for the purpose.
- (4) That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and the various local Governments to make necessary provision in their budgets to give effect to these resolutions.
- (5) That this Conference is of opinion that the Universities and local Governments should make provision of funds, either wholly or partly, in order to enable affiliated colleges make physical training compulsory. (Pp. 45-46)
- II. That this Conference considers it inadvisable to make a general recommendation on the question of attaching value to class work in University Examinations. (P. 46)
- III. (1) This Conference recommends that an All-India Medical Council, having representatives, of universities having Medical Faculties, of the Government of India, and of independent medical practitioners be immediately created.
- (2) That pending the creation of such a Council, this Conference urges upon the Government of India the necessity, as a temporary measure, of appointing immediately an All-India Medical Board, consisting of representatives of Universities from their Medical Faculties and of the Government of India for determining and supervising medical qualifications and standards in Indian Universities.
- (3) That this Conference is of opinion that the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards contemplated by the Government of India is not in accordance with the best interests of Medical Education in India.
- (4) That it be recommended to the Government of India that every effort should be made to secure that the interests of the students are not prejudiced by any delay in taking such action as proposed above. (P. 47)

- IV. That this Conference do reaffirm the proposal of the first Conference regarding the constitution of a Central Advisory Board for Scientific Research and request the Government of India to provide funds to effect to the same.
- That the Conference do invite the Indian Science Congress to co-operate with it to attain this object. (P. 50)
- V The Conference is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on item No. 17 (relating to University Training in methods of research). (P. 50)
- VI. The Conference is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on item No. 18 (Desirability and possibility of having a Central Bureau of the Universities of India or a Bureau of Indian Libraries for mutual help in the circulation and exchange of books and magazines for purposes of research and for the supply of information regarding available literature in special subjects). (P. 50)
- VII. The Conference recommends to the different Universities that their doctorate degrees should be thrown open to all the M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s of other recognised Indian Universities, on conditions similar to those that apply to their own M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s. (P. 50)
- VIII. (1) That the Government of India should appoint a small committee with the representatives of medical faculties of Indian Universities on it, to report on the most suitable University centre for locating the proposed Central Medical Research Institutes.
- (2) That all appointments in the Indian Medical Research Department should be made by a Selection Board, on which due representation is given to the Medical Faculties of the Indian Universities.
- (3) That no appointment in the Medical Research Department should be reserved for members of any service.
- (4) That the Government of India should institute, or assist in instituting, Medical Research Fellowships in the different medical colleges and hospitals. (Pp. 50-51)
- IX. That there should be adequate representation of medical and science faculties of Indian Universities on the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association. (P. 51)
- X. That this Conference recommends to the Government of India that the Customs duty on imported scientific apparatus and chemicals used for research and educational purposes of the different recognised Universities and educational Institutions of the country should be remitted. (P. 51)
- XI. This Conference is of opinion that considering the importance of accelerating the progress of the higher education of women, Universities should give greater facilities for it, by establishing separate colleges for them, wherever necessary or desirable, and by instituting separate alternative courses of equal standard in domestic science and other suitable subjects. (P. 52)

- XII. This Conference is of opinion that Universities and Colleges should try to encourage social service organisations, to forward adult education by general lectures, lantern lectures, films, literature, broadcasting, etc., and by co-operating with municipal and local boards and other bodies engaged in such work. (P. 52)
- XIII. That while recognising the value of three years courses, this Conference is of opinion that the B.A. or B.Sc., Pass courses should not be extended to three years, until it is found possible to effect a saving of one year at an earlier stage. (Pp. 52-53)
- XIV. This Conference is of opinion that it is impracticable to introduce general knowledge papers in University examinations, though it is of opinion that every effort should be made by University and College authorities to encourage students to extend their general knowledge. (P. 53)
- XV. This Conference resolves to request the Inter-University Board to appoint a Committee to study and report on the question of intelligence tests and the possibility of their application to students of Indian Universities. (P. 53)
- XVI. That it is desirable that a University should accept, as qualifying for admission, the Intermediate and Degree examinations conducted by another University or by an Intermediate Board, provided that the reasons for migration are satisfactory. If there should be any difference of opinion between any two Universities, a reference should be made to the Inter-University Board for opinion provided that both the Universities agree. (P. 54)
- XVII. (a) That the question of the position of the students of those Universities for which the qualifications for entrance is the Intermediate Examination, in respect of admission to the Cambridge University, be referred to the Inter-University Board for necessary action.
- (b) The Committee makes no further recommendation regarding the recognition of the degrees of Indian Universities in the United Kingdom. (P. 54)
- XVIII. (a) That the Conference is of opinion that experience shows that neither the Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education nor the Intermediate Colleges under the control have adequately fulfilled the purpose which the Calcutta University Commission had in mind.
- (b) This Conference recommends that either Boards of Intermediate Education be reconstituted so as to conform to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission subject to such modifications as later experience may suggest, or where this is not possible for lack of funds or other reasons, the control of Intermediate examinations be re-transferred to the Universities.
- (c) That no recommendation is desirable at this stage as regards Boards controlling only secondary education. (Pp. 54-55)

- XIX. (a) In view of the existence of considerable unemployment among graduates of Indian Universities, as revealed by the several reports on middle class unemployment, this Conference recommends that each University should take steps to ascertain the volume and character of employment and unemployment among its graduates and others who have passed out of its institutions.
- (b) That the statistics when collected be referred to the Inter-University Board for such action as it may consider desirable. (P. 56)
- XX. That the Inter-University Board be requested to consider the possibility of collecting statistics covering the last ten years, of the students who at various stages have failed to complete successfully their University courses. (P. 56-57)
- XXI. That this Conference is of opinion that in the interest of medical education in Indian Universities, the competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service should be revived early and that it should be held periodically in India and that all candidates should possess medical qualifications registerable in India; but if it is considered impracticable by the authorities concerned to discontinue recruitment to the Indian Medical Service by selection, preference should be given to graduates of medicine and of surgery of the Universities of India and that all persons selected should possess medical qualifications registerable in India. (P. 57)
- XXII. That the representative of Indian Universities on the Committee of the Bureau of the Universities of the Empire should be elected by the Inter-University Board. (P. 57)
- XXIII. This Conference recommends to the local governments that block grants should be made to the Universities without attaching such conditions to them as would curtail their academic freedom. (P. 57)
- XXIV. That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and local Governments that they should supply copies of their official publications to Indian Universities, free of cost. (P. 57)

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

A. C. WOOLNER,
Chairman.
15th February, 1930.

APPENDIX C.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

The need for co-ordination in the work of the Universities in India was expressed by the Calcutta University Commission in their Report, and in 1921, acting on a resolution passed by the Congress of the Universities of the Empire, the Indian Delegates to the Congress passed a resolution recommending to the Universities of India, that an Association or a Committee of Representatives of different Indian Universities be formed, with the object of dealing with questions affecting their mutual and common interest. It was suggested in particular, that such an association, if formed, should go into the question of certain difficulties which might arise owing to the conditions of admission of students to certain courses and examinations of the Universities of the United Kingdom not being suited to the qualifications which students from Indian Universities could present. The Lytton Committee of Indian students in England also hoped that the Indian University authorities would take steps at an early date to establish an Inter-University Board for the purpose of co-ordinating the courses of study in India and securing uniformity in their recognition abroad. The Indian Universities' Conference held at Simla, in May 1924, passed a resolution unanimously recommending to the Universities that it was desirable that an Inter-University organization should be established. The functions assigned to it were the following :—

- (i) To act as an Inter-University organization and Bureau of information ;
- (ii) To facilitate the exchange of professors ;
- (iii) To serve as an authorized channel of communication and facilitate co-ordination of University work ;
- (iv) To appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative of India at Imperial or International Conference on Higher Education ;
- (v) To assist Indian Universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries ;
- (vi) To act as an Appointments' Bureau for Indian Universities ;
- (vii) To fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

A Provisional Committee consisting of representatives of the Universities was also appointed to discuss ways and means and other preliminaries with regard to the formation of this Board. It prepared an estimate of probable expenditure amounting to Rs. 24,000 per annum, and suggested that each of the fifteen Universities then in existence in India should guarantee an annual contribution of a maximum amount of Rs. 1,600/- for a term of three years with effect from 1st April 1925, and that an advance payment of not less than Rs. 100 should be made by each University on 1st February 1925, to meet certain preliminary expenses. Twelve Universities agreed to join the Board and made a preliminary contribution. Their representatives met at Bombay in March 1925 to consider the Agenda, which had been prepared, in this instance, by the

Education Department of the Government of India. The Agenda included questions relating to the future organization and work of the Board as well as a number of references made in advance to the Inter-University organization by the Universities' Conference held at Simla. The first annual meeting was held at Delhi in February 1926, the second annual meeting was held at Benares in March 1927, the third at Madras on 29th February, 1st and 2nd March 1928, the fourth at Patna on 28th February, 1st and 2nd March 1929 and the fifth at Dacca on the 5th, 6th and 7th March 1930. The Calcutta University joined the Board in 1926 and the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow as well as the newly established Andhra University joined in 1927-28. The recently created Agra and Annamalai Universities have also joined the Board, thus completing the affiliation of all Universities in India.

SANATANA DHARMA COLLEGE, }
CAWNPORE, }
15th October 1930.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

* It has been found necessary to call for contribution of Rs. 1,000 only from each constituent University.

Appendix D.

AUDITED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES HELD AT DELHI IN 1929.

INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.
Budget grant towards travelling allowance to delegates (Sanctioned at the Patna meeting of the Inter-University Board—vide Appendix XXVI on page 158 of the Report for 1928-29) 12,000- 0-0	Travelling Allowance to delegates: (vide Appendix XVI on page 73 of the Report of the Inter-University Board for the year 1929-30) 8,573- 1-6
Special Staff, printing and other expenses 2,000- 0-0	Other expenses including printing, special staff etc., 1,677-13-3
Total .. 14,000- 0-0	Total .. 10,250-15-9

Examined and found correct,

P. SESHADRI,

D. K. SAKHWALKAR, M.A., B.COM., LL.B.

Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

CANPORE, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1930.

Publications of the Inter-University Board.

1. HANDBOOK OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES Price Rs. 2.
2. FACILITIES FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH AT
INDIAN UNIVERSITIES Price Re. 1.
3. FACILITIES FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AT INDIAN
UNIVERSITIES Price Re. 1.
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1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 Price Re. 1 each.
5. BIOLOGICAL OUTLOOK ON LIFE AND ITS PROBLEMS
BY J. ARTHUR THOMSON, M.A., LL.D., REGIUS PRO-
FESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF
ABERDEEN Price Re. 1.
6. SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES (1929.) Price Re. 1.

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Nawabganj,
Cawnpore.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.